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## AN OLD-IRISH TRACT ON THE PRIVILEGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF POETS

### INTRODUCTION

THE document here printed for the first time is taken from the T.C.D. MS. H. 2. 15 B. It occupies pp. 135-56 and is written throughout by the hand of Dubháltach Mac Fir bhisigh. The paper of these leaves is 'so fragile owing to damp', says Dr. Best 'that they have been overlaid on both sides throughout with transparent paper. They are mutilated at the margins; the ink also is faded and hence difficult to read in places; the aspiration marks especially, and likewise accents, are often very faint'. A copy of the whole, made by Eugene O'Curry, is in T.C.D. MS. H. 2. 15 C. As the original manuscript has further deteriorated since this copy was made, some missing words or letters have been supplied in the present edition from O'Curry's transcript; these are distinguished by round brackets. The description of our text in Abbott-Gwynn, Catalogue of Irish MSS. in Trinity College, p. 93, is erroneous and should be corrected by the Supplement to the Catalogue, p. 341. The statement made on p. 93 about a second copy by O'Curry in no. 1401 is also mistaken: see Supplement, p. 342.

O'Curry's copy is not included among the Transcripts from the Laws made by him and by O'Donovan and reproduced by the 'anastatic' process. This is perhaps the reason why our document has hitherto escaped the attention of editors, although most of the other contents of this codex have been published by Stokes, Meyer, and other scholars. The short tale which I edited in ZCP xvii. 153 seq. is, I think, the only part that has been printed from this text. I must freely confess that a great part of the text is to me quite unintelligible, and that there is much more of which I can only dimly discern the meaning; while the want of apparent connexion between consecutive paragraphs does not tend to make the general drift easier to follow. I have therefore confined myself to giving a faithful reproduction of the text without attempting, except in rare instances, to emend it, or to write a detailed commentary. So much it seems worth while to do, as the document is unique and as those parts which are more

*So BN!*

or less intelligible to me contain some curious and interesting matter. I have no doubt that the few scholars who are really at home in the language of the Laws will be able to interpret much that is dark to me. And for the purposes of lexicography there is here abundance of material.

*more copious  
than I ever  
suspected!*

34-42!  
add

The compiler of the Glossary which goes by the name of O'Davoren has made copious use of our text. I have given references at the foot of each page for these citations, noting the corresponding numbers in Stokes's edition of the Glossary in the *Archiv für celtische Lexikographie* ii, and in some cases adding O'Davoren's reading when it differs from our text. The latter is in many instances evidently superior. It may be worth noting that O'Davoren's excerpts from this source frequently occur in small groups in his Glossary: see for instance the numbers in Stokes's edition under the letter A, 37-42; under B, 214-16, 218-28; under C, 391-404; under F, 857-68; under T, 1546-8 and 1550-64. The same observation may be made as to the excerpts from the *Félice* of Oengus; they are almost always grouped together. One may infer that in each case the compiler of the glossary is dealing with a single document, and this though the Mac Firbis text has a very miscellaneous and incoherent character, and though neither in the *Félice* nor in Mac Firbis do the excerpts conform to the order of the text. O'Davoren's excerpts are taken pretty evenly from every part of Mac Firbis, excepting the last pages which, as will appear presently, stand apart from the rest. From these only a few excerpts have been made.

The earlier part of our text has been made use of also by the compiler of the short glossary which is printed *infra* on pp. 54-6. It occupies a half folio numbered 61-2 in the T.C.D. MS. H. 3. 18. It has already been published by Stokes in the *Transactions of the Philological Society* for 1859, pp. 168 *seq.*; but as this periodical is not easily accessible to all readers it is here reprinted in full from the manuscript. Out of 38 glosses the last 13 or perhaps 15 are drawn from our text, mainly in the order in which they occur there. These glosses are referred to in my critical notes by the letter H with a number.

Mac Firbis's punctuation, which is extremely arbitrary and irregular in the use of stops and hyphens, has been reproduced without correction. This is the only logical course for an editor to adopt who is uncertain as to the meaning of the text. On the

other hand the nasalizing *n* initial has usually been distinguished in the usual way by the use of a hyphen. Ordinary contractions and suspensions have been expanded without italics, unless there was some degree of uncertainty as to the scribe's intention. A more serious difficulty arises from his habit of running-on words without any separation; when this happens in obscure passages there is considerable risk that the reader may be misled by wrong divisions.

I proceed to give such account as I can of the contents of our text. The beginning is wanting; it opens in the middle of a quarrel between Athirne, the famous satirist, and the river Modarn, now the Mourne. This river, which is still notorious for its floods which periodically devastate Tyrone and South Donegal, had evidently invaded Tír Eogain and swept away all sorts of property. What provocation the river had received is uncertain, owing to the loss of the preceding folio. At all events Athirne pronounced the oracular speech with which our document begins, whereupon the river turned and receded, leaving the land along its banks as far as the sea strewn with the costly vessels and jewels which it had carried off. The tradition of this contest between the poet and the river survived to much later times, and is found, though in altered form, in a poem of the thirteenth century by Gilla Brighde Mac Con Midhe, as to which, and as to the relation between the earlier and later versions, the reader may refer to my note on the subject. It seems probable that in the earlier as in the later version the power of satire is first illustrated, then the efficacy of judicious eulogy to wash away the offence. This tale introduces a series of sayings and anecdotes tending to exalt the power of poets. It is they who enforce the *Cáin Einech*, even in circumstances where the ordinary law does not run (p. 13. 23). Their judgements are cited in cases in which the *lög n-einech* is forfeited by the injured person on account of certain disqualifications (p. 15. 6), and again in cases where no such forfeiture is incurred (p. 15. 24). It is singular that Athirne, who usually figures as the ruthless and greedy satirist, should here be taken as the typical representative of the order of poets. He is twice called *sui secht-brethach* (pp. 14. 12; 21. 16). His oracular judgements are repeatedly quoted. His 'testament' (p. 18. 24) prescribes to poets a high standard of conduct as well as of poetic art. Yet anecdotes are also introduced which show him in his more

usual character as Athirne *díbech*, Athirne *amnus* (p. 24. 13, 14). And he warns others of the danger of annoying him, as 'no man of sense ventures his fist in hot coals round which spring up flames' (p. 21. 25). In another anecdote (p. 19. 24) he is seen at a disadvantage; he cannot recover his *dire* for the loss of his *gilla* Borur, because Borur has got himself killed on a foray into Connacht (and not, as would have been proper, in his own country). This part of our document consists of detached paragraphs among which it is difficult to follow any guiding thread. While much stress is laid on the privileged position of the poets, we hear also something of their duties and of the restrictions both in eulogy and in satire imposed on the exercise of their art, both in regard to kings and nobles and also towards the *tuath*. 'Any poet who does not exhibit his art before the *tuath*, for him neither *dire* nor *airer* nor *eneclann* is paid by Féni law' (p. 17. 23). The technical accomplishments required of them are enumerated on p. 18. 8 *seq.* On p. 22 commences a series of proverbs each beginning with *Dligid*, similar to the series in Briathra Flann Fína (Anecd. iii. 13 *seq.*), and Audacht Morainn (ZCP xi. 84). On p. 23. 5 a short paragraph enumerates the officers whose proximity to the king apparently exempts them from answering for deeds of violence (*duirn*). On p. 24 we find further sayings of Athirne; on p. 25. 6 the passage beginning *Cía háithemh eó?* describes the dangerous powers of satire. The due rewards of different kinds of composition are laid down, and the *dire* appropriate to different grades of poets. Then comes (p. 26) the tale about Cú Chulainn and the elf Senbecc, another version of which has been published by Meyer in RC vi. 182. Why it is introduced here is not obvious—perhaps merely to illustrate the power of poetry and music. We return on p. 27 to Athirne, who here lays down the rewards in cattle due to poets, and gives rules for fixing the value of different animals for the purpose of *dire*-awards. After further obscure sayings of Athirne we come (p. 28. 30), to a version of the 'Advice of Nin to her son Doidén', another version of which was edited by R. M. Smith in ÉRIU xi. A paragraph on p. 30. 10 enumerates the valuables which Cormac ua Cuinn decided to be the due of Fergus *tuile*, king of Uí Liatháin, and a famous poet, apparently as his *lög n-einech*. In the next paragraph begins a series of questions with the decisions thereon, described as *Coimperta-breth Fithil*,

which seems to extend down to p. 32. 8. The matters here dealt with are very various; they are not all concerned with poets, but there seems to be a recurrent emphasis on the equality of poets in point of status with the other grades of *nemed*-persons: see pp. 30. 24; 31. 8, 13; 32. 10. The relative status within their ranks of poets towards each other and towards the grades of the laity is defined in terms of *lög n-einech* (p. 33. 2). After a short paragraph about claims on unoccupied land (p. 33. 19) there follow two about pledges (*gella*) which do or do not bear interest, and another about the persons from whom poets may claim protective security. This brings us to an example of another form of security, *naidm*, which is illustrated from the tale *Cert Claidib Chormaic*: see my note *ad loc.* Next comes a tale about Eochaid *buadach* (p. 34. 21) who was loved by Ethne daughter of Amalgaid mac Muiredaig, and how she learned the art of poetry and came to Tara to bewail her lover's fate.

At this point begins a treatise of a more orderly kind than the miscellaneous series of anecdotes, sayings of the wise, and rules on various subjects which I have endeavoured to describe. It is headed (p. 35. 19) by the line beginning *Dlighedh sesa*. The scope of the treatise is apparently an account of the genesis of *ái*, which is here used to signify something like 'poetic inspiration'. It is introduced (p. 36) by an exposition of the physiology of the voice, conducted by the method of question and answer. This leads to a similar set of questions and answers as to the nature and origin of *ái* (p. 38. 1) extending as far as p. 40. 2. One is at first inclined to assume that this treatise with its quasi-scientific aspect must be based on some late Latin source, the more so because of the quotation at p. 36. 17 from the medieval tract, pseudo-Cicero *Ad Herennium*. If there was any such Latin source, however, I have failed to find any trace of it. Perhaps some inquirer who has special knowledge of this branch of medieval literature may be more fortunate; but in any case, whatever traces of foreign influence may be detected, the native elements are preponderant. The paragraphs written in the question and answer style alternate with others whose figurative and rhapsodic character is purely Irish. Such are those with the headings *Do glaine n-anáile* (p. 37. 15), *Creda na filidechta* (p. 38. 1) *Fo chen ái* (*ibid.*). After these paragraphs comes a series of compositions each beginning with the word *Aile* (to be read probably

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S

t-

-W

Like Isidore

See p. 36 bottom

u,

X

*Ailiu*), and with the general headings *Ail tisenma tre filidecht* and *Ail tige tre filidecht* (p. 40). One of these poems has been edited by Thurneysen among the metrical tracts in Irische Texte iii, and has been translated by Meyer in his Illinois Studies.

Next comes a section attributed to Morann under the name of *meis-bretha* or 'standards of value' (p. 41. 21). The articles which are valued include metals, animals, trees, furniture, women, smiths, craftsmen, and warriors. Then we have a tract headed *Don bairdne* (p. 42. 3) in which the ranks of bards are enumerated, each with its proper name and attributes: it is on similar lines to the tract in Irische Texte iii. 5 seq. The section which follows, entitled *Tomhus Bairdne*, is occupied with questions of poetical technique, the various faults of style and the names of metres. The concluding paragraph describes with no little contempt the shortcomings of the *doerbaird*.

Here there occurs a gap in the manuscript, and unfortunately there is nothing to show how much is missing. There is no change in the script or the size of paper, so we may assume that the remaining pages contain a continuation of the preceding part, not part of a separate tract. Their contents are an independent copy of part of the treatise entitled *Corus Bretha Nemed* which is found in the British Museum MS. Nero VII: but our copy has some pages of commentary which are not in Nero VII, and also slight differences of order, as explained in my Notes *ad loc.* The text seems to be less corrupt than that of Nero VII. It consists of five paragraphs, each followed by an explanatory commentary.

*bb*  
1. The first paragraph is acephalous, but comparison with O'Donovan's Transcript of Nero VII, p. 2204. 21, shows that it corresponds to the section beginning *A Moraind a mainid imochta ní maide mná...*; see O'Grady, B.M. Catalogue i. 143, § 5. This paragraph is followed by explanatory glosses, and these by the story of Táisech Cernodon. Nero VII has neither the glosses nor the story. The glosses show that the subject is satire, with the scale of erics payable therefor in different cases.

*cc*  
*dd*  
2. The second paragraph begins *A Morainn a mhaoinigh a mhochta* (= O'Don. Transc. 2206. 16-19 and 2205. 20 to 2206. 2). The glosses which occupy pp. 47. 15-48. 27 are not found in Nero VII. The subject is again satire.

*y*  
These are  
AM. See  
p. 41

*pagination*

3. The third paragraph, headed in our text, though not in Nero VII, *Fachtna mac Sencha cecinit*, and beginning *Aor rig nad recht roilae* (= O'Don. Transc. 2206. 2-15), is also concerned with satire. The glosses which follow (pp. 49. 9-51. 6) are not in Nero VII.

4. The fourth and fifth paragraphs, headed *Dáma for cáe* and *Dám chae na ngrád* *filed* are in Nero VII treated as one, beginning *A Moruind a maine i mochta mitid mes fir* and ending *itir bí 7 coindill, a Morainn* (O'Don. Transc. 2206. 20 to 2207. 7). The glosses which follow each of our paragraphs are not in Nero VII. The subject treated is the entertainment that poets with their retinues are entitled to expect from kings.

Thus a large part of our tract must have a common original with the tract in Nero VII, which is there called *Corus Bretha Nemed*, though the two are independent, and the Mac Firbis tract readings frequently differ from those of Nero VII, and seem as a rule to be superior. There are many other indications that the compiler of our tract has borrowed extensively from a law tract known as *Bretha Nemed*.<sup>1</sup>

1. The glossary printed on pp. 54-6 below from H. 3. 18, pp. 61-2, contains, as is shown in the critical notes (where it is denoted by H), a series of glosses with excerpts from our tract, mostly in the same order of occurrence as in the text. This glossary is headed (p. 61 a) *A bretha neime deidhinach so*; and in the upper margin of p. 62<sup>a</sup> is written *bretha neme tós*.

2. P. 207 of H. 3. 18 is in two columns, headed (Col. a) *Indcipit don brethaib nimhi deighinach* and (Col. b) *a mbuno so sa brethaib nimhe deiginach*. Below comes a series of detached paragraphs amongst which occur six or seven sentences which are found in the same order, but with variants, in our text between p. 15. 24 and p. 17. 29. These sentences are detached from their context, and are provided with explanatory comment.

<sup>1</sup> Whatever the contents of this tract may have been, it must have held a high place in the curriculum of students of law, if we may trust a remark in the preface to Mac Firbis's Genealogies which is quoted by O'Curry, MS. Materials 575, and translated, *ibid.* 219: *ni breitheamh nach Seanchaidh, agas ni Seanchaidh nach breitheamh i mBrethaibh Nimeadh i.e. leabhar deridh saothair na Séanchadh, agas na mbretheamhan bheos*, 'a man could not be a judge without being an historian; and he is not an historian without being a judge in the *Brethibh Nimheda*, that is the last Books of the works (study) of the *Seanchaidhe* or historians, and of the Judges themselves'.

They are printed from H. 3. 18, without the commentary, in my Notes, with some remarks by Miss Knott, to whom I owe my knowledge of the *locus*, and a copy thereof.

3. The compiler of our tract himself twice refers to *Bretha Nemed*, at p. 21. 14; 40. 2. See also *infra*, p. 73 *s.v.* *lia*.

4. Cormac's Glossary quotes three phrases which occur in our text, referring them to *Bretha Nemed*. These are *desrigh fial file* (p. 23. 6), *cia duar donesa nath*, (p. 25. 32), and *mesir bú ara seghamla*, (p. 41. 30).

5. The words *cia saoi forchanar 7 na forcanar ó dhaoinib* (p. 26. 1) are found also with slight differences in the metrical tracts printed by Thurneysen, Ir. Text. iii. 23, § 68, where they are referred to *Bretha Nemed*.

It is evident that the compiler of our tract has drawn more of his material from *Bretha Nemed* than from any other source. As he seldom takes pains to acknowledge his indebtedness, we may safely assume that much more than the passages here collected has the same origin. Indeed the principle underlying the institution of *nemed* classes is implied in p. 19. 11 of our tract: *Cé cuintestar lanfholaig cusna filedaib ní mó dlegar dóib inás dona grádoib eculsa 7 dona grádoib flatha 7 dona Fénib, so séol na haimsíre i mbiad*. Other passages may be found in which the parity of status between the *nemed* orders represented by the *fili*, *senchaid*, *epscop* and *flaith* is insisted on. On the other hand, there is much that has no concern with questions of social order, especially the long passage which begins on p. 35. 19 and goes on without apparent break to p. 40. 2. Yet it is just at this point that the compiler, referring presumably to this whole passage, adds *Bretha Nemed*. So that it is hardly safe to infer from the nature of the contents of a given passage that it is not derived from that tract.

It seems to me, however, so far as I am able to follow the meaning of the tract as a whole, that the dominant interest of the compiler is in poets and poetry. He has made no attempt to give an orderly account of the order of poets such as one finds in modern treatises by O'Curry or Joyce. Rather, he has put together in haphazard fashion a collection of anecdotes and sayings attributed to celebrated poets, which illustrate the powers and privileges of the order. Among these personages the most conspicuous is Athirne, but many other poets are mentioned:—

Fercertne, Bricne mac Carbad, Eochaid mac Dalláin, Fíthel, Senchan Torpeist, Fachtna mac Sencha, Amairgen, Nére, &c. Besides the personal anecdotes related about them, many sayings are attributed to them concerned with other matters than poetry or satire (see pp. 21. 22; 27. 7; 28. 4). It must be remembered that there is in the older literature no clear division between poetry and other forms of the higher knowledge. The *fili* in early times was not always sharply distinguished from the *brethem* and *senchaid*. One may add that occasionally a king was also a poet; our tract mentions four kings who were so distinguished (p. 42. 20) and elsewhere (p. 30. 10) we hear of '*Fergus tuile ri ua Liathain, no Fergus file a fian-ainm*'. These personal anecdotes and sayings of the famous occupy most of the first half of the tract. Then we have a series of paragraphs not connected with any particular person but concerned mainly with the status and privileges of poets generally (pp. 31, 32, 33). Then after a page or two of stories, more or less closely concerned with poets, the last half of the tract assumes a more methodical character, in dealing with the origin and nature and kinds of poetry, and the classification of the different grades of poets; and finally after a gap in the manuscript we have the pages on satire in its different aspects, which have been summarized above.

#### *The language of the Tract*

The language, so far as one can judge in so obscure a text, is Old-Irish throughout. It is true that the spelling of the seventeenth-century scribe in some degree disguises this fact, as some of the distinctive characteristics of nominal and verbal endings are often obliterated. But the deuterotonic and prototonic forms of the compound verb seem to be generally preserved, though here also the spelling is often modernized. The only significant exceptions that I have observed are in the commentary which is found in this document accompanying the main text in the last nine pages, and which is missing from the parallel passages in Nero VII. Here we come across such late constructions as *ni dearnae sibh*, *muna feudae sibh* (p. 47. 15, 19) with thoroughly modern forms of the verb such as *adubhairt* (*ib.* 22), *adeuradh* (*ib.* 23-4), *adubhramar* (*ib.* 28), together with those obviously artificial forms that law commentators love to create, such as *adbáleutlaither* (p. 49. 14), *émcchuimgether* (*ib.* 17),

*romesemhnaighesdair* (p. 50. 10). A few instances of modern forms may occur in other places (e.g., p. 19. 25, *Athairne adubhairt*), but the number of these is proportionately very small. It is only in a few passages of some length and in some 200 citations in O'Davoren's glossary that we are able to estimate the reliability of Mac Firbis's text by comparison with other copies, and he does not come badly out of this test, though no doubt he is convicted of his share of errors, and it may be added that in many other instances where no such comparison is possible, his readings are plainly unsatisfactory.

In a masterly article contributed to *ÉRIU* xii. 197 seq., Bergin has expounded for the first time an archaic syntactical usage found in early Irish prose and poetry. He states his discovery in these words: 'When the verb does not stand at the head of its clause, particularly when it follows its subject or object, it takes the dependent form, that is, a simple verb has the conjunct ending and a compound verb is prototonic.' Instances of this usage are found in our text: it is naturally easier to recognize them in the case of compound than of simple verbs, as the conjunct endings of the latter are easily lost in Mac Firbis's spelling.

Dr. Bergin has already noted, *ÉRIU* xii. 200, one example which he had met in O'Davoren 768 and which O'Davoren took from our text (p. 13. 22). Other more or less certain instances are: p. 15. 9, *diam in áirilledh n-egma* (cf. *ib.* 23; 16. 4); 15. 30, *na daonnacht dearla?*; p. 17. 23-4, *ni ba heitghech n-airchedoil . . . munab a hathchomarc tuaithe téis ar nach file na ba fia [d] thuaith taisilbe*; p. 20. 10, *crion gach crann na ba for bun a barr bi*; *ib.* 28, *nib go ccendaib fian fulinged* (O'Dav. *nib co cenn fian fulget*); p. 21. 5, *im aoi do dhrennuibh tuaithe tabhair*; *ib.* 20, *nach fo dhedoibh dearladh?*; p. 23. 3, *ina bhronnas bert?*; p. 24. 6, *ar a threibh torccrad, do thriochad sed sile sgeo dire righ roa?*; p. 30. 3, *munab asa thoil tengadh tochuiridh*; p. 31. 7, *munab o chionn gach comgraid coir cumrstar*; *ib.* 13, [egna] *nad coir coiccerta*; p. 30. 26, *fil coimdire cosmailsi gach da gradh . . . go sechtmad fodhail fuirmither* (for *condáile coimdire* just above, cf. Laws v. 474. 11); p. 27. 22, *laindáire do oí ina lias uas(a) a chleith codla*. ('full dire for a ram (wether?) which sleeps in its fold above its hurdle?'); p. 38. 1, *dia mba moaigh moir-bhliadhna bia*; *ib.* 6. *tenga dom cobhair coisle (consela)?*;

*ib.* 23, cia haois an domain an aoi airreacht?; p. 42. x, ma la henngus n-airbherad; p. 43. 10, aon ansruth āirmither; p. 47. 6, munab or . . . n-eudaidh.

This list does not pretend to be exhaustive, but it should be sufficient to support the assumption that the tract has a certain homogeneity and belongs for the most part to the same stage of the language.

My attention was first called to the document when I was at work on the Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts. Its real nature had been concealed by the description of its contents which Dr. Abbott had been content to accept on O'Donovan's authority. I could not give any adequate account of it in the Supplement to the Catalogue, as much of it was couched in language of a cryptic character, quite unintelligible to me. But there were other parts which did not seem to be entirely incomprehensible, and I noticed that it had been used by the compiler of O'Davoren's Glossary (so-called) as a source for his collection of obscure vocables. I made a complete transcript, not of Mac Firbis's pages, but of the copy therefrom by O'Curry, which was much easier to read, and served sufficiently well for a first examination of the document. My time was then too much taken up with work on the Metrical Dindshenchas and with official business to allow more than casual attention to the new interest; but I cherished the hope that I might some day have leisure to spend more time upon it. Unfortunately, no sooner was the Dindshenchas complete than my health broke down. Unable to consult libraries or even to make full use of my own collections, I should have found myself obliged to abandon all hope of publishing this text had it not been for the kindness of two friends, Dr. Myles Dillon and Dr. R. I. Best. Dr. Dillon first came to my aid by having a typed copy made of the transcript which I had made after O'Curry, as mentioned above. He then began to collate this typescript with O'Curry's original, that is to say, the leaves written by Mac Firbis; but being appointed to the Chair of Celtic in Wisconsin, he was no longer able to give me his valued assistance. Dr. Best, with his usual kindness, came to the rescue, and completed the unfinished collation. He further added the text of the O'Davoren glosses, and of the short glossary from H. 3. 18. He also obtained for me a photostat of Mac Firbis's autograph

and a photostat of Mac Con Midhe's poem referred to in my Notes.

My special thanks are due to Professor Eleanor Knott, who has spared neither time nor trouble to help me. She read with me the proofs of my text, and collated them afresh with the photostat of Mac Firbis's autograph. She has helped me also by examining other manuscripts for parallels, by helpful suggestions as to the meaning of obscure passages, and in more ways than I can now remember. Finally, Dr. Bergin has been so kind as to read a proof of the text and make some useful suggestions.

I am obliged to hold over for the present the rest of my Notes on this text but I hope by the kindness of the Editors to be allowed to print them in the next number of *ÉRIU*.

E. J. GWYNN.

opening story of summer and the river Modarn appears in a  
m by Eriolla Brighde Mac Con Midhe, stanzas 10<sup>1250</sup> ff., in Studies  
(6), 467-72. With Modarn Briogach (l. 1 below) cf. Modharn  
acach of the poem, st. 12; with molad (l. 3) cf. moladh, laoidh,  
llalaidd st. 23, also moladh an Mhodharn st. 20. The verbal simi-  
ties suggest that the poet drew on the law-story.  
A. de Blácam, pp. 103-09.

## AN OLD-IRISH TRACT ON THE PRIVILEGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF POETS

(H. 2. 15 B, pp. 135-56)

[2] <sup>note, bottom  
below</sup> (Modharn mor-uisge brio)<sup>1</sup>ghach forbhfaoilidh. fo(said foirthed  
a nert 'mar)ruidh iardach (naithenaig braide bra)tus Aithir(ne  
athmochta molad Modharn)e. <sup>b</sup>Laoidh aracuir. <sup>c</sup>(Ni hairg)ed  
fionn foichmen forrudh for (a ndrub)<sup>d</sup> sal sgeo de dhocaomnacht.  
5 (taisic a)dhath dia aoir antair aighidh (gach air)gid act go nguaire  
glantair. <sup>e</sup>(La sodh)ain ad-chumaing an abhann ina tuinn amhail  
robhaoi riamh. <sup>f</sup> an robhaidh uile ni(con) rug cith liagh ná cuagh  
na luagh fás-truaille cloidimh le, acht forfáguib for tir, <sup>g</sup>7 nochá  
raibhe sechtmhadh fuitribhe outhá sin go ruige muir do neoch  
10 forsa ndeachaidh ar nar fágaib frais do nemhannuibh inde, <sup>h</sup> no  
ni d' iasg. no murthoradh bá maith do thoisgidh; <sup>i</sup>7 asé an  
moladh donigh aoir ann sin; <sup>j</sup>7 as aon ann sin dia mbaoi dosum  
Athairne áilghesach.

In chain einech so thrá doruirmhisiom, dorónadh la rioghuibh,  
15 <sup>7</sup> filedhoibh Éreann ó thosach domhain, ronaomhadh, <sup>7</sup> ronuaidh  
dighedh la Padraicc mac Calpruinn, <sup>7</sup> la Dubhthach mac (u L)ughair an file i n-aimsir Laogaire meic (N)éill, <sup>7</sup> im-deisidh  
la fearaibh Ereann a b(ei)th gan diol gan diobhadh go brath,  
cith idir chriochailb imdergaibh airm imba diles do chach colann  
20 a chéle do ghuin. niba diles a aighidh do aoir; <sup>k</sup>famhail asbeir i  
mbainbhrethaibh Uin meic Aimh.

Ni roich colann coimhdhilsí n-einech <sup>55</sup>gaonchairde fon Eilg  
n-áraghar. Ite na filidh do-bongad cain n-einech daigh na ccrioch  
n-imdhérg, im ná bí giall, na comhurradhus gur fuigheleach  
25 dia ghiall gruaidhe fris na filedhoibh. ar omhan a n-aoire; as  
de asbeir an file. Di-cealad airdnimhídh ardflaithe, ni saigh  
rí ní frisna haigither, act <sup>l</sup>cia thochmustar [135<sup>b</sup>] fri ferbaibh

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<sup>1</sup> Portions within round brackets are now lost owing to mutilation, or are in a few instances illegible; they are throughout printed from O'Curry's transcript.

<sup>a</sup> H 26, s.v. brigh; Maudorn mor uisceda brig forbhailidh. See Introd.  
*supra*, p. 2. <sup>b</sup> Cp. IT iii. 35, § 16. <sup>c</sup> O'Dav. 857 ni hairget  
finn foichmen forut *foruirmé*. <sup>d</sup> O'D 1298 saighid De dia caemnocht.  
<sup>e</sup> H 27-9. <sup>f</sup> O'D 994 arfolmais imban bantrethaib. <sup>g</sup> O'D 768.  
<sup>h</sup> O'D 1550 cith (cia F) tochmastar fri ferba filed; H 30.

file(. . .)<sup>1</sup> ro(. . .)<sup>1</sup> Asbeir issin maigin . . . le. <sup>2</sup> Im(. . .) fior n-ezech fior filedh. <sup>3</sup> fornesa cerd n-eicci de dogene, sir bliadna beit echtar seis. asbeir ima (. . .)<sup>1</sup> Caoin fuigheall fri heigsi eda (. . .)<sup>1</sup> iomgabha aidhligne. nis camaib caoinibh coiccele conamadhair Athairne áncoraibh cumal gacha comhnadhma conrannad rinnibh 5 crusa ruireach rightrebhe ro-sgoth la triuna tuaithe tiomargad donasgnadh an aoí eol sgeo aineol oighdhíre ogh andire go diabal diochanar, diol go hiarsma cionaidh. <sup>4</sup> Condomfuirged fulnged andamh dion, sgeo biadhbhoch, beo-slabhra bethus toisgidhe toile, faónan cóir cosmhail. canair go tresi. gan nach turbhaid tulghubha<sup>2</sup> 10 taírgedh a bhfirfeich, sgeo dliughedh dianaibh; ar ro ug Aithirne saoi sechtbhrethach fiche séd gacha comhsnadhma. *con-donaisg* fiach firfiledh, sgeo lamh lainde lugh. <sup>5</sup> niamh Temhrach rósá. Ni théid foluigh, na friothfolaigh cain n-ezech. as de asbeir an file. <sup>6</sup> Tendaid breo tengaidh tuilbhretha dofáirged nemidh 15 níothgubha. ní fiúben faoinnel fine friothfol ÷ friothrosgadhoibh Roighin romhiodhair. Ata eolus iongnadh lasna filedhoibh .i. áor go ndath molta, 7 moladh go ndath n-áoire; amhail roghabh lasan áos léghinn drochstair go ndaighsians, 7 droichsians go ndaghstair; amhail roghabh lasna Fenibh, gó go ffeathol ffior, 20 7 fior go bféthal ngua. As i an aor go ndath molta. amuil roghabh.

[136<sup>a</sup>] <sup>8</sup> Caimper io(mgon)a im comhlaidh a thighe  
imsging imbi conair cham,  
faochain do ceil lermhuighe lind,  
as goin do dhealg droighin Flann.

As é an moladh go ndath aoire; amhuiil dorighne Aithirne.

Dubh dhuánach  
dubh dhruth chongbhalach cuanach.  
<sup>9</sup> focheird crand mbuarach  
la gach funghaire *solus*  
sreathaighther eich fo dubhrothuibh *dorus*.

As daigh and so tra iomchomurcar dath, 7 tothacht isin tre-focal fogra, 7 in gach airchedol. Isé alt iomchomurcar ann, dus cia

<sup>1</sup> A few letters illegible.

<sup>2</sup> gl. 1 gua.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1551; H 31. <sup>b</sup> O'D 861; fornesa ceard n-eicse donessa cerd n-iúmuis, H 32, cp. p. 19. 5 *infra*. <sup>c</sup> O'D 1343 rusa ruirech righ treibe. <sup>d</sup> O'D 214. <sup>e</sup> O'D 1546. <sup>f</sup> O'D 1547. <sup>g</sup> O'D 376 *camper* imgona imcomlann. <sup>h</sup> O'D 215. IT iii. 55, § 103.

halt aircheadoil, ni hé an t-alt bhíos idir gach dá dhialt isna dé-achuibh. Ásí innsge iomchomharcar ann, dus an <sup>a</sup>fuach eallachta. ar an fers lasan laidneóir as fuach a ainm lasin filidh. Asedh an eadargaire idir gach da fuach. An tinchesdnughadhsha 5 ol chena an trefocail soillsighther isnahíb rémennuibh.

Do dhligedh dílsighthe loighe [einech] in anfoltaibh; as de asbeir an file.

Ni habairthe díre do ionchaibh neich imárodergadh, no imarobanadh <sup>b</sup>ariamh rus diáin in áirilledh n-egma, <sup>c</sup>ro laoi<sup>1</sup> fiadhnuise 10 fair fuirmhedh, <sup>d</sup>fuasnadh luighe, no anmchairdesa la haos imchisin iath. <sup>e</sup>aili torla tres tochuireadh, cethramhadh <sup>f</sup>ima ccoimreacht coimhmbiadh n-escomon. ar as cían már ní fríth. ni fuirecht mes fior for aigdhibh i bfuiregar lá himchisin n-amharc.

<sup>g</sup>Cidh ráthach, madh ruidhbhech ni ba rosgadhoch díre, dímhess 15 gach n-ainmhech; tainsighthe gach n-égnaighthe, fuirithe gach fochann, do-ciallathar cach uadha fadhesin.

Ni ba breithiomh loighe einech, <sup>co n-on, co n-ainim, co n-esbhuidh</sup> go fforan [136<sup>b</sup>] dire diáin ruidhbh(ech roaith go ccuireadh ciche) <sup>h</sup>go ffoimhdin <sup>i</sup>foi(dhergtha biathaidh brénaidh) a dhire, 20 dimhess gach (n-ainmech <sup>j</sup>ardbhlor caimhe) oghail fri ro, <sup>k</sup>len(aidh lógh a enech). <sup>l</sup>av. 1162 (note p. 59)

<sup>k</sup>NI bi éiric tar on tar ainimh tar (enech indtlem gach) recht rodergadh rosaigh dio(bh dilsí diáin) in anáirilledh n-egma.

Do dhligedh nad fil dilsí loigh(e enech idir.)

25 Comhrac Coloim fria hAodh; Eoch(*aidh* Dallan) do dheich mesraibh romhiodhair ar rosaigh dia choibdealchaibh, as a úadh eineclann. Dorenar gach n-iodhan oighdhíre, dorenar gach n-anogh eneclann, coná léigid ruithe ruidhísi. <sup>l</sup>Roighen rosgadhach ro iondsgoth, sgeo gach duine dire díon cloth, go fuach 30 nuin <sup>m</sup>ná daonnacht déarla dionn rosa ruidhes gris, sgeo gláimh, dire dlomhtha, <sup>n</sup>duabhair gniomh grian choibhlighe Temhracha tuithe taoi, taidhedh do ionchaibh airer. Ar ro Roighin rús

<sup>1</sup> gl. <sup>‡</sup> lae.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 858. <sup>b</sup> Cp. O'D 1336 Rus .i. aighidh <sup>‡</sup> imdergad, ut est acht *con-noathar* a riam rus. <sup>c</sup> O'D 1344, H 33. <sup>d</sup> H 34. <sup>e</sup> O'D 34, 1548. <sup>f</sup> O'D 769 imachomracht co mbiadh n-escomna [nescoman F]. <sup>g</sup> O'D 1346. <sup>h</sup> H 35. <sup>i</sup> O'D 216 ard blor cumi. <sup>j</sup> O'D 1162 lenaidh logh n-enech. <sup>k</sup> O'D 1087. <sup>l</sup> H 36. <sup>m</sup> O'D 618 nade doenachta derla. <sup>n</sup> O'D 608.

ruidhedh gach aoín saoír, sgeo daoír, do dire derbh, gan deindeall, ná diubairt dlomhtha. Bidh eric tar on, tar ainimh tar enech indtlemh, gach recht rode(rgadh) ro-sgoth dho dire donáb in áirilleadh n(-eicmha).

Bretha Fircheirtne fireoin filidh (foir)thren eiges, i gceitheora 5 rann Roig(hne,) rélughadh coimhghne, go luadh laoidhibh, la genealchaibh, *co nduilibh* sloinnte fer niarm nEireann, aside maith mhinic, go ffionnathar gach n-alt airchedoil ain, airceadal lais líon natha, nert bretha, buaidh laoich arachuir, iaramh as indeadhadh gan iomradhadh, tiodhnagar dho dire. 10

<sup>a</sup>Có bér breth for fáth fáosmha, fer fotha, fer fuiriridh, fer ferainn, fer faosmha, fer foghnamha, fer snaidheas, fer snaidhter, sruithiomh bé banchara, bainghriosa for fiora, fer luighe for a cheird, caomhathair [137<sup>a</sup>] caomhmathair, caomhaide, caomhmuime, caomhbhrathair, caomhshiur, caomhaindear, caomchele, 15 caomcomalta, go mba hógh go lúi lethdire, dia mbeid aoinbheóil aoinchiche diambed aonucht aonaite<sup>1</sup> dia mbeid aonchruinn cliabh cuadh cóir comalta, dia mbed aonchuinn choimhennaicc, coimdhiles dire, aonagra aoineric. fort-gealla >#<<sup>2</sup> (iodha) la >—<<sup>2</sup> (ailm) >#<<sup>2</sup> (edha)<sup>1</sup> (forsa)<sup>1</sup> saidh, saighidhsab saiges 20 sechtdire.

Aithirne asbert ann so do mharbhadh an fir ro molustar resiu<sup>1</sup> ad-cobrad a duais. Do aisneis n-arg dorighneadh sunn.

Slanaighther drech dhamh, dia ttiodhnagar duais do coimhioc crib, cumhdach mbairr buirnd<sup>3</sup> (t buirr) briathar breithemhan, 25 breth berda for anair Aithirne, in ollamhan alt.

Co ber breth for nemhidh ná ba roard, ná ba roísol, <sup>b</sup>a dua-  
raibh drechta, nach dichlither saoi srotha iombhais, bérdaír  
có rofás. có roghéine, có deirgeine ceird, go bfosair ochtair fo  
ceithre srothaibh cóiribh caoinibh cudrumaibh, go ccumachta 30  
coimhgne, go cccocrann<sup>4</sup>, con-dáile fíor fria gaoí.

Do cháidhiughadh adhaltrasa

Nis filidh fallnathar fri haindre ed. <sup>c</sup>ni fria fáth fulngenn, nach fri fíor fallnathar fri banataidh mbaoith, bioramhná, me-  
ramhná, muineamhna, sleitheamhná, ná fógraíd, faoin, flatha, 35

<sup>1</sup> obscure. <sup>2</sup> ogham characters. <sup>3</sup> in marg. i. orguin. <sup>4</sup> possibly  
ccocrann; the first 5 letters end a line.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 859 co ber breith for fáth faesam [fath faesma F]. <sup>b</sup> O'D 582.  
<sup>c</sup> O'D 862.

filidh, féine fo-benaither <sup>a</sup>fria coiblighe giabhair, <sup>b</sup>genmothá airgein cein ala cnes cottraighe.

Ni lamhair fileadh fian uallach ilghné-ach ad-chonnarc dhíbh fiora forchanad na comhad nath, na anair, na anamhain, nad <sup>c</sup>coir canad do chennaibh, na ba diching dlomhaim ainfilidh.

Ni dhéigh fia fenibh faoindledhogh fria daillbhrechta, gan diré diobhdhad, <sup>c</sup>dianghuth suadh sarfoigeilt, conad saoi sgeo ruire rechtaighsedor; romhiodhair cein [137<sup>b</sup>] Roighin rechtbhóthach <sup>d</sup>condo Temhrach tuaithe tescmarr.

10 Ní daillbhrechtaidh nach neimhthes doghbhaidh, dochanaid aoí do cretaibh féth fene fuidhbhithe fort ro-miodhair Roighen roifisidh sgoth flatha, sgoth fileadh, <sup>e</sup>sgor sgothus fia thuathaibh tuilchedla, gan dire do chreith caoinšrothaibh condadath sgeo dluimh dliged derchana.

15 Cisne sgéith sguirde caithche filedh cia foghal friu for-uastar, <sup>f</sup>coná tochmaghad a choir cirt, conaimes doib demhniughadh, conadh tre bhoiuth buan biaidh.

Ni aora, ni áorthar munab tar toirgsin ngill diá ghruidh gris.

20 Ní ona, ni airmhe i bf(o)ichlighe sed, ní shaora, ní sloinde acht rígh, no airigh, ar as doibh dligidh mormhainbhthe dia moaighid maoín, ní moltar nach ró, níbá heitghech n-airchedoil, niba faoindledhoch filidh, munab a hathchomharc tuaithe téis, ar nach file nába fia thuaithe taisilbhe, ni direnar dire, na airer na eneclann, 25 la Féne.

25 Ni agraid filidh acht fioruibh fer fatha, ní agraid acht ógh, ni cuinngid anogh; di-bá dia ndlighedh cuinngidh fir ghonos, fir elodha, fir reime, fir raite, fir fuidhre, fir forraite, fir chaines fir cainter, fir aorus, fir aorthar, <sup>g</sup>fir eloda Dé, fir elódha daoine.<sup>1</sup> doslí dilsí ruidhilsí rain, raidhid filidh fíremh dia mbrethaibh, breth robhaoi bhias, iar nós iar nónaibh, nós go brath biothbhuan bhías. Di(am)bad ógh filidh, bidh ógh ó cac(h) a bfoliogh, dantair treabhair ua trén.

Có saorthar fileadh? <sup>h</sup>o neillghibh airchedail, go b'fótha [138<sup>a</sup>]

<sup>1-1</sup> These two clauses are transposed in MS. and marked (b), (a), respectively, to show correct order.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 377 fri coibligi ciabair. <sup>b</sup> O'D 35 cenmotha airginn cen ala cnes cotai. <sup>c</sup> O'D 604. <sup>d</sup> O'D 1552. <sup>e</sup> Cp. O'D 1435. <sup>f</sup> O'D 378 cona tochmat a choir cert [cirtt E]. <sup>g</sup> O'D 860 ní acrat [acrait E] filid acht a fíraib fer fatha. <sup>h</sup> Cf. O'D 765 cibe cenel dina [do E] secht n-eillghibh.

go bfoirb[<sup>t</sup>]hethaidh foghloma, go n-iodhna, go n-iondracus go bfele, go bfenechus, gó ndion gach fior, go nemhdhidion gach ainiodhain. <sup>a</sup>óighe a bfolagh fiu dóibh dire dorirther.

Cia file ar secht ccumhaluibh dligidh? ar a dhínsiomh, ar a dióguin, ar thothla a séid i tteol, <sup>7</sup> taidhe, <sup>b</sup>ar thlenamhain dia <sup>5</sup> chionn cedmhuintire, <sup>c</sup>ar dhiden a fir meischedluigh mhuintire for droichbhesaibh.

Filidh ad-ógha fireona folaidh, <sup>d</sup>ona hainches berar ina dhana dluimh, tre nath, tre laoidh, tre éigsi, tré iodhna, foruaisleosna; Fer dana diamhain, <sup>e</sup>do ná bi ces, na ainces i gcetheoruibh ran-nuibh fis filidhechta, do neoch ad-cuinntestar chuige, acht rob díor éccsi, iarmberla, iomhus for-osna, anamhain, nathchedol cóir, aircheadol ol chena, genmóthát oichrechta tugsad nuathuig-sidhe, ad-ro-cobhrasad ceird duan, <sup>10</sup> <sup>7</sup> fordhuán, rann raidhid fir, sgeo mná, sedradha, sainemhna, laoidhe luasgaighe, láineallach, <sup>15</sup> f'leithmhiomasg, eallach déne cóire cenntruime, cert natha, nuall treabhnath trébhriochta, tárgadh suadh séimbrechta, sloinnedh naoithech naoimbrechta, <sup>g</sup>ni chuille luthbas lethnath; lasamhain uadh aidhbsi, áinemh aigthe, anair, airdemh uaislemb anamhain, imba ceithre ree rigther, ad-sloinn airdnemhidh iomhais, aro- <sup>20</sup> slaicthe dligedh dicheadal docanar do cholla cennaibh, <sup>h</sup>gach úadh, ní dligheadh deirméin, dé-ach sgeo feedha, slan sáoi rodasuidhestar.

Udhucht Aithirne ann so do thairchedal gheine Criod, ut dixit Athairne.

[138<sup>b</sup>] Gignither Iosa Criod athair aonmac, as aoinfér, as dias, as triar, as toghairm thredhata, as folaligh n-aonaonta, for-osnaidh na n-uile gan aicsin, robaoi gan tosach, biaidh gan foirchenn, comaosa an mac, <sup>25</sup> <sup>7</sup> an t-athair, <sup>7</sup> an Sbiorad naomh, áonchumhachta, <sup>7</sup> aoinmhiadhamhlata: tiugfa tigherna fer neimhe sgeo talmhan, Slainícidh an domhain i. Isu Chriod a ainm.

Os sinne, <sup>1</sup>ol a fèlmac fria hAthairne,<sup>1</sup> có biam, bheas ní thair-siom an taircedol sin do chomhallaadh?

Besa filedh<sup>2</sup>

Athairne dixit Tiomnaim dhaibh filetha saoir srotha iomhais, <sup>35</sup> árdadh gradh gair eagna, ní háirsidh ionnradh, ná iondghuin, ná

<sup>1-1</sup> In parentheses MS. <sup>2</sup> in marg.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 863 óge a folad ffú do dire. <sup>b</sup> O'D 1553. <sup>c</sup> O'D 1226 arding a fir mescetlaich. <sup>d</sup> O'D 609. <sup>e</sup> O'D 409. <sup>f</sup> O'D 1227. <sup>g</sup> O'D 1164. <sup>h</sup> O'D 610 cacha [gachu F] indligid dermen.

iomghuin, ar dia n-airsidhe, ad dílsi inghelt gan anfáth, eiberta fiora, adhradh rígh rodealbh domhan; dícheall ngente, comhrair búais, bith for séis natha nertchóir, coibhfleidh friá rígh, rioth n-ordan. <sup>a</sup>Tiomnaim dhaoibh, fortseisidh fíor, ad-bosaidh gaoi, 5 gabhtha suainemhna sesa, srotha iomhais. <sup>b</sup>Ad-nesa ceird n-éigsi, do-nesa ceird n-iomhais, guin, gaid, braid, béluibh, ad-buib nemh, nertfaidh ifern, ni bia talamh. An tí bes ógh, bes iodhan, bes firén, bes firbhrethach, i cceird éigsi, saorfaid natha, naoithfid molta, maith fos, maith anfós, maith re mbás, maith iar mbás, 10 beith for séis téchta, tiomnaim dhaoibh. Tiomnaim.

Ce<sup>1</sup> cuintestar lánfolaign gusna filedhaibh, ni mó dleghar [139<sup>a</sup>] dhoibh ionás dona gradhoibh eagalsa  $\wedge$  dona gradhoibh flatha,  $\wedge$  dona Féinibh, <sup>c</sup>fo šeól na haimsire i mbiad; as de asbeir an file.

<sup>15</sup> <sup>d</sup>Ro mhes miodhbha gach filid a mesaibh febhe, fíu blath bla as blathaibh sgeo betha brígh, bera iondraic n-ainiondraic amhail rotuatharrustar.

<sup>e</sup>Nim fuiregar Fionnabhair,<sup>2</sup> ni folomraim criocha, <sup>f</sup>cinge go brí, brí gach n-ogus, uasal mo nemhedh, <sup>g</sup>uindsi cuindius, <sup>h</sup>nis 20 dring drenna, <sup>i</sup>drenn gach crodha,<sup>3</sup> crodha gach crich ciol, ciol gach n-ionndomhain, eislinn gach uath, <sup>j</sup>uinnsi do dhalta, dall cidh aniú, dia dodria ragha rann cían, conae altram, ná táidhe dodria dia theora secht saorfaidh, <sup>k</sup>saorfaidh a dhatán, a dhath-nait, mo chuilén carthach; Borur giolla Athairne dochuaidh ar 25 coibhdhin a crich Connacht,  $\wedge$  ro bíth ann. Athairne adubh-airt so.

Athairne cecinit<sup>4</sup>

Iar nguin mo chele caidhe mo dhire? Diambadh ina chenna-dhaigh céin rocesiodh ceal, cealt cachain uadhoibh, rodníorair, 30 <sup>l</sup>iorchaidh mo mhenma, madh ina thir rotemhadh, dotaod cach

<sup>1</sup> gl. <sup>1</sup> cia.

<sup>2</sup> in marg. i. ainm tíre i ccrích nUladh.

<sup>3</sup> in marg. pro = prouerbium.

<sup>4</sup> in marg.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1566 timnaim doib [daoib E] for seisidh.  
H 32: fornesa. Cf. p. 14. 2 *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> O'D 861, 632

<sup>c</sup> O'D 1432. <sup>d</sup> Cf. O'D 1244 cach mes cach tomus olcena is a midbu miter. <sup>e</sup> O'D 864 n-imfuiregar Finnabair. <sup>f</sup> O'D 218 cingit co brigh. brigh cach n-occus. Cf. Corm. 149. <sup>g</sup> O'D 385 uindsí [uinn F] cuinnsi nisdring. <sup>h</sup> O'D 611. <sup>i</sup> O'D 386. <sup>j</sup> O'D 1618. <sup>k</sup> O'D 612.

<sup>l</sup> O'D 1090, 1554.

dho a chóir, comhadh cách a choimhdedh, céim chríoch n-im-dherg nis dring, dáigh mo choinn ni oichis<sup>1</sup> ceal, <sup>a</sup>céle cháich i gcomhair a choimhdedha, <sup>b</sup>colladh ina buailidh brú, bíodh cách ina chríoch, <sup>c</sup>cionn cách ala methus melctheme; Mairg d'Ulltaibh madh ala Bóinn beid, bradaid mo nemheda; Dáigh <sup>5</sup> nach i mBrí romBororbíth. Bethiumm<sup>2</sup> mo théchta mo thlacht, <sup>d</sup>doniofa tiomthach mo mhacain maoin. Cia mharadh bidh mé nomhealadh mhaoin.

Glenadh cách a choimhdedh, comhadh cách a chríoch, barr caich a choimhdedh. bun cách a chríoch, cionn gach crann na <sup>10</sup> ba for bun a barr bí. [139]

Ni faomha luighech laimhthech ni leigter leigedh cach a chóir, dia ngabae céle, celidh do nemheda. ni táí t'aíthech. <sup>e</sup>táid gach aíthech, aíthech gach ainbh. ainbh gach imreasnaigh. imreasnaigh gach aineolach. aineolach gach indearbh <sup>f</sup>indearbh cach <sup>15</sup> i cceird aroile.

Senchan Toirpest dixit. athg galeth.

Ni agra iar nguin Gaileoin go ná for threnrioghaibh tuar-ghabha. <sup>g</sup>tainig a comhadhus Croich(ne<sup>3</sup> cr)u ima Elge airbhe. Ni agra airer ad-loisgeadh mo nemheadh. ad-gara gniomh ten-<sup>20</sup> gadh. tárgedh do nemheda. docan cenn. coind-aga filidh fodhbh airer <sup>h</sup>fodhbh fir chiol. la cuig seoda saorcoigcert. saoirbhreth go brath biotbh bhias.

<sup>i</sup>Rosuidhestar for gach sabaidh sechtmadh díre dia éis for Bhran <sup>j</sup>boimhile, go n-ubhall airgid ar trian, go ttresaibh, do gair <sup>25</sup> díre dia comhadhais Croichne file, fodhbh gach fealmhac fileadh. fiadh gach fir tairighin tengadh, do thonnuibh iomhuis. eiges leth-cherd, <sup>k</sup>go laoidhibh, go nionuibh, nib go ccendaibh fían fulinged.

Do iomraithne <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Cia so do rinnibh ronétadh Nairne ni duthracht do diam <sup>30</sup> iondaighthe dia secha <sup>m</sup>iomorrann Logha. lighe turthuite.

<sup>1</sup> leg. cichis? <sup>2</sup> gl. <sup>3</sup> bid he. <sup>4</sup> in marg. <sup>5</sup>i. gilla Sencháin.  
<sup>4</sup> in marg.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 387. <sup>b</sup> O'D 219. <sup>c</sup> O'D 1228. <sup>d</sup> O'D 1555 domicfa tí mo macain múi. <sup>e</sup> O'D 37 taidhe cach aíthech. <sup>f</sup> O'D 1326 oscar cach i ceird araili. <sup>g</sup> O'D 388. <sup>h</sup> O'D 401. <sup>i</sup> O'D 613, 1433 ro suidhi[ge]star for sabaidh uiii. díre dia dheis for Bran. <sup>j</sup>O'Dar. <sup>j</sup> O'D 221. <sup>k</sup> O'D 1288 co laidhib co ninaib nib co cenn fían fuliget. <sup>=9622</sup> <sup>l</sup> O'D 1289 ciaso do ninaib ro net nar fine. <sup>m</sup> O'D 1188.

domigedh a lethéric ua croilighé ellagar dlıghed nad indlimhe díthaidh. ni diolmuin a srothaibh senbhreth.

Ni haithe echta naoí do námhaid ned. neimh cédghúine. cethora<sup>1</sup> cumhala di do-renar, saimh slanaighther on cédbhéme. 5 go a secht <sup>a</sup>saora mo ghena, im aoi do dhrennuibh tuithe tabhair.

Conchabhar *cecinit*

Co dogaibh nech ní ad-ella? Ernedh no dobeir Aimirghin [140<sup>a</sup>] arm urdhorn. <sup>b</sup>dorn imad-rubhairt domigedh gan aimhles 10 n-uadh, oighfiach fair faobhar sgeo rinn, rinn rolais Laogaire. let a buaidh, let a ambuaidh. Aimhirlín arm urdhorn. donaisg laimh co nach nuailen neimh. ar ni théid nach marbh do laithrechLaighen. lámh ima-drubhairt asa hae iar ccéduinibh cion.

<sup>c</sup>Cair (co) berar bret[h]a neimheds? naisgid (dligh)edh dia 15 tresi. tárged fior Fedhlimidh fiadha ga lethain <sup>d</sup>lia an Athghno Aithirne, assbera saoi sechtbhrethach sechtdiabhal.

Can derbh Doidhén, ní urfaomha i gcuairt nemthesa. fer nad giall gruaidhe nín gart, gó mor nad mo fíor roastar <sup>e</sup>díde do nemheds Aimhirlín rinn sgeo Roighne, ní mochrotha<sup>2</sup> 20 durna ráth, ní noísi ronais nad furiredh fíor nach fó dhédoibh déarladh.

Aithirne *cecinit*<sup>3</sup>

Tangattar adhamhra aidhbhsionach Fionnabhrach fionnchlothach Bregh, balc druis do Thadhg <sup>f</sup>targadh urduiern fria 25 hAithirne ionn. ar ni iodhnaig nach codhnach a chroibh i ngrís <sup>g</sup>ima ngenither guírn. gle nad n-iadha rathaighes fíor fri filedha fúach, <sup>h</sup>flaith foradnaisg, asé for-iadha <sup>i</sup>gach nemhthes nár, nach urnaisg aire nach aile urdhorn, acht fornaidm <sup>j</sup>filed no flaithemhan fíor. nach fuirmhithe do chodhnach crann occ cuimreach a 30 chórusa i gcomhaithchech crub, <sup>k</sup>crib con-bíur bidh lámh i ttein, doradadh a urdhorn, do aidhbhsionach óir, ó thráth go thráth, doruidhbhe tein no nodáor i tteinidh; Tangattar adhamhra.

<sup>1</sup> gl. <sup>‡</sup> teora.

<sup>2</sup> I u over second o.

<sup>3</sup> in marg. i. aignedh and beneath this Diceadol Aithirne.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1034 saeru mo gene maoi. <sup>b</sup> O'D 1348. <sup>c</sup> O'D 396 (bertar).

<sup>d</sup> O'D 1165. <sup>e</sup> O'D 1352 in rind ro bui ac Amirlín <sup>f</sup> ic Roighne.

<sup>f</sup> O'D 1088 targud aurduiern fri Aithirne cona ind. <sup>g</sup> O'D 1036.

<sup>h</sup> O'D 1c89 fl. foridnaisc, isi foridiada i. deroisci. <sup>i</sup> O'D 1290. <sup>j</sup> O'D

391 crib conidbiur.

[h]

[140<sup>b</sup>]<sup>1</sup> Dlighidh aoí airbhet dlighidh breth dilsí dlighidh so-bhraighe soinnsge. dlighidh sulbhaire nemhthuisledoigh. dlighidh cosg cuimne, dlighedh foghloim fochraic, dlighidh derosg der-sgnughadh na dersgnuighe dhe. dlighidh gó donaithmestar, dlighidh fíor furtacht. dlighidh claoíne cuindreach. dlighidh olc 5 aitherrach<sup>2</sup> dlighidh mai(th) moradh. dlighidh ughra uirdhio-bhadh. dlighidh ecraide urcharadradh. dlighidh imreson edor-gaire caire, no crannchoir. nad comhad fiadhain. <sup>3</sup> ionsaigh cunnradh comataidh. in-saigh comhnaimd comhráith. for co-imhfiadhnaibh. in-saigh fiadhnuise díochonnairchle firinne. in-saigh ilchesda lón mbreithemhan. lón cesda fo-daile lón mbreithemhan, munabdis examhla cesda nibdis examhla bretha, in-saigh breth urnaidhm. in-saigh naidhmm nemhfúasnadh, in-saigh firbhreithemhain dofothughadh, in-saigh gó muchtar, ion-saigh ordan mórtar, ion-saigh ech ágthar, ion-saigh mac 15 foghloim.<sup>3</sup> ion-saigh mug foghnam.<sup>4</sup> <sup>b</sup> in-saigh fochrach fochraic, ion-saigh inghen in aois techta a hurnaidhm do Dhia nó do dhuine.

Dlighidh pobul iongaire, dlighidh túath tiomorgain. dleghar do mhanach urlata, dleghar do abaidh cennsa, dleghar do dhá- 20 ruibh dimsi, dligidh sáor slisi, dlighidh saoí saoithe. dlighidh séghuin sleigh, dlighidh soairgin séid, dlighidh airbherach oll, dlighidh ollamh ógh, dlighidh ansruth éigsi go leith lá leth-eneclann secht ccumala cinn, dlighidh clí go trian, dlighidh cana cethrama gaoisi. lá uadh alta: dlighidh dos cuigedh n-égsi la 25 cuig seóna acobhair airghid. dia ndireanar dos: dire mar mac fuirmhidh, mac go sesaibh saorfolta saighidh go ceithre sédoibh a cumhuile curp; Cuma fíor fochlagán. fosernar saorfolta. sed ina gabhla gnúis gniomh. erce eneclann gach aoin saoir [141<sup>a</sup>] sgeo daoir dligidh 'amhail asad-roillsea gach buasach biaidh. 30

Bes ioldanach bidh ildireach. sruithemh gach aigthe i mbiad ioladhbhair, acht rob ina n-eallach téchta. in comhaillter ilghema gach aigdhe; as de as-beir an file:

Dána iolardha eccsamlha atáid siosan, <sup>7</sup> eneclann ar gach dán diobh. Már cerd go mac branduibh bert blaith. cana, <sup>d</sup>cicht, <sup>35</sup>

<sup>1</sup> in marg. Proverbium.

<sup>2</sup> gl. no urthráothadh.

<sup>3</sup> gl. no fo-glé.

<sup>4</sup> gl. no foglé.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1091 inasaigh cunnrad cumataigh. <sup>b</sup> O'D 865. <sup>c</sup> O'D 225  
amail asidhroill; cach buasach biaid. <sup>d</sup> O'D 367.

script. cachna la brigh mberla, ba culmhaire an, lais liaigh, cruit, cuislennach, cerd, gobha, <sup>a</sup>gnae imba hilcherdach, do-reith as gach airechus ard. ina bhronnas bert.

Daoine gan cion inbhleogain.<sup>1</sup>

5   <sup>b</sup> Cis duirn diolmuine dlighther i r[i]aruibh rígh ? Drúth, ara, arrchogadh, dercaidh, dailemh, deogbhaire, <sup>c</sup>desrigh fial file. Óthá sin suidhighter fiacha fíora for nadmaim tuaithe.

10   <sup>d</sup> Foircither mairec maithe macaibh súadh sochraide : Sluinn abair orda tóxladh crib comhramha, coitsiod fri ríara rígh dotáod tar réir, doren do thúatha sáora sochraide suidhighter bésagna firinne, fíor doasgna do suidhibh, flaithemh fial firén forthúathaibhosa. dofóixla fíor flatha sáoire sochraide suidhighter fri reir rígh.

Freagra do menmain tug an t-ughttar sonn.

15   <sup>e</sup> Nim tigh sin seoladh serta fíor feabhaibh. nim fochradh fíor fochraic daghbhan, bera do-suidhibh secht nemhidh fri haoth, aoth fria hurano. urano do urraidh. <sup>f</sup>droch do dhrochaibh, dagh do dhagaibh, diánnaidm do mhugh madh miochuir mi-altrum. do mhes, máoth gan urnaidm. ailche do aidhbhsí, daghnaioither 20 uill. ollamh deichte, dercnaidh náoidhe, noithghern ochtar. ollsona *sechtur* saoghal seiser. saoircirdne cuiger. caoincheirdne cethrur, coictriall triur, taipnemheadh dís. doineimhedd aoinfer.

[141<sup>b</sup>]

25   <sup>g</sup> Ni bheir tap tiughradus étoil tochedha, turthughadh craoi collúdh col. coimpert ciol. cleith nemhidh. nim tig seoladh.

Ni cor cor for nemhthe. for eglais. for flaith. for éigsi. ima ttogháois dofor-soaife senchura. ni seis suidhe tuilche ag togháois aindre. og na ráed rabha, <sup>h</sup>ar biodh mér fo chuach-naidm cliath ferba.

30   <sup>i</sup> Ní erba bretha i mbeolaibh ainbféith. ar nád aoí étrocht tre aineolus n-eble, ar for-rainn fíor sodhath. ar seoda santacha, im-suíter firinne ge ní torghaibhther. saisi ollamhan adhéidchither mainbthe máirdhía donesa sretha sáobha.

<sup>j</sup> Roghaod Guaire. ni gheala déd dreitill, dom roghuin moir-

<sup>1</sup> in marg.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1023.   <sup>b</sup> O'D 584 cis duirnn dilmaine filet i riaraibh rígh ?  
<sup>c</sup> Corm. Y 436.   <sup>d</sup> O'D 881.   <sup>e</sup> O'D 1421.   <sup>f</sup> Cp. Corm. Y 483.  
<sup>g</sup> Cp. Corm. Y 1232.   <sup>h</sup> O'D 397.   <sup>i</sup> O'D 17, 38.   <sup>j</sup> O'D 1057  
 rogáet guaire ní gniet dét dretell.

šeisior. fer dias, <sup>a</sup>da dhís im dha bainteolaidh Meadbha, medhamhain cloth for a ccoigcertaim .xl. ceísi gach aoinfir úaidhibh.

[j]

*Athirne's  
Mother,*  
ZCP 17.153:

Aithirne dixit<sup>1</sup>

Ní go ndedoibh dúattar, nícon-dluigh ó Athairne, ar a threibh <sup>5</sup> torccrad, do thriochad sed sile, sgeo dire righ roa ro<sup>2</sup> dáigh mo thengadh tuighfidher. ní thabbhair dire go araill. muna nua nemheda nua, <sup>3</sup> Madh iomgabha éiges dámha, ní aclaigh crodh a thighe, amhail ro iomgaibh Athairne; go n-ebirt Sencha. <sup>10</sup> <sup>b</sup> Berbhthar torc. tadhbhanar táoi, *brúithter*<sup>4</sup> cno, canar dicheadol. <sup>c</sup> tathbongar<sup>5</sup> fúr, fuinter arbhar, in-ad cù airberach Aithirne, ar iomghaibh Uladh anradha: as aon ann sin dia raibhe dhósamh Aithirne dibhech do rádha riss.

Os an tAthairne amhnus cidh dia raibhe dhósomh? ni *annsa*. dícheadal na laoidhe i mbru a mháthar; <sup>d</sup> Do luidh a mhathair do <sup>15</sup> breith teneadh i ttigh i mbaoi fuireg in fógos. <sup>e</sup> con-clechtsomh ina brú la túth na corma con-do [142<sup>a</sup>] corastar dara cenn ag taidhecht as an tigh; <sup>f</sup> tiomghart an bhen iaram go fa thri digh don chormaimm; <sup>g</sup> at-cuitigh an sgoaire go fa thri, <sup>7</sup> asbert cidh marb dhe, <sup>7</sup> ge thíosadh a gein tréna táobh ní gluaisfidhthea <sup>20</sup> dhi an chuir. modh rohanadh dia hindbhertadh <sup>7</sup> roclúdadh na lestra fóa ccennuibh. nogo ttíosadh an rí dia ro himdilledh; go clossen annísin i mbhru a mháthar.

Athairne dixit<sup>1</sup>

Do laith lochrann talmhan, tethraigh mara mos tíre timchealla. <sup>25</sup> tethraigh <sup>h</sup> traighes láthraich loichett. la ble<sup>4</sup> mhaidm be tenedh. tethnatar a ciorcuill cnómhaidhm.

La sodhain ro mheabhattar a cciorcaill dona lestraibh uile n-ógh, go ttúdhchaidh tar traighthibh an chuir sechnóin an tighe, go n-esibh an bhen tri lommanná dhe as a bois ag taidhecht <sup>30</sup> as an tigh.

<sup>1</sup> in marg.

<sup>2</sup> between ro and dáigh ~~is~~. This sentence recurs *infra*, p. 47. 12.

<sup>3</sup> above brúithter is written b, above tathbongar, a, indicating that these two clauses are to be transposed.

<sup>4</sup> dh (expuncted) after ble.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1556 didis, etc.

<sup>b</sup> O'D 1557 f.t. tadbánar toi. <sup>c</sup> O'D 866.

<sup>d</sup> O'D 867 doluid mathair Aithirni i tigh i mbui fuirec i n-occus.

<sup>e</sup> O'D 398 conclecht Aithirne ina bru.

<sup>f</sup> O'D 1558.

<sup>g</sup> O'D 39. h O'D 222 with blaе for ble.

Nach file nodgébha ann so ina áth téchta iarna eitech im dhígh chorma, rodmeabhaidh an cuirm sin tresna lestraibh 7 rogáod uime no oga: ar ní coir a fágbháil dia éis gan digh dhó dhe.

5

## Athairne cecinit

<sup>a</sup>Cía háithemh eó? acais dhligidh. imdhínsiomh ceirte. cerd gan comhtháinsiomh, móradh fithithire, comus miodhchuine, frecmharc féigh féthamhail. ferr gach maoin mainbthigh, <sup>b</sup>miofocal már marta. doghní doálaigh, adoирg soalaigh, a sóithe slán <sup>10</sup> solus suilsighther menmain. múchaidh merdháoine mis-daoíne dlomhathar, foichlig caoí cluinid ceird ghnaoi. crechadh comhnaidhe, comal dian diolacht, dul do chrib cóir, coicclighe cretha, crioth gan cumsanadh. <sup>c</sup>cumhsanadh acaiss. airde mór <sup>15</sup> miofocal, maирg imis-seichither, maирg imis-dlomhthar, <sup>d</sup>maирg imis-cing ceird, ceird bhráith, maирg imis-dligh miosgaith. Cia háithemh [142<sup>b</sup>].

## 1 Logh gach aisde

A Aimhírgín anmholtaigh ara bhfeisir marfodhla ferba filed feth. <sup>e</sup>fuirimh sin samhaisg ar dhéin go ndronchoire. dlighidh <sup>20</sup> boin mbáinionláigh ar mhaoin saoir sedradha; Sías lulgach láinmesa, ar ler laoidhe léirighther. <sup>f</sup>each dha bho biolfóthach. luath a réim ar airdeamhain. biaidh bo fó chaoinchethair ar anair n-iorchoraigh. Cúig bha gacha Natha. 7 rl.

Athairne dochan so uman deabhaidh tarla eidir Gaifine mac <sup>25</sup> Athairne 7 mac an aithigh *et cetera*.

Díre filedh fochlucc for dhos do-eimh mecon mac la greiche genither.<sup>2</sup> Cidh dire Mac-fuirmidh márchuairt? can aire ar gach nduine dioghuin, díre baitsidhe<sup>3</sup> banchloith. coic lán in aidhbhsither a dhíre, ard n-ainm ar a secht sluinter, sluinnter <sup>30</sup> saoí sechtdiabal, dlidgedh do feghar saor daor do chennaibh, coic la flidh foirbhlibh.

Cia moladh nad crenar? cia háoir na dírenar? <sup>e</sup>cia dúar

<sup>1</sup> in marg.

<sup>2</sup> gl. 1 cinnter.

<sup>3</sup> gl. i. an t-ollamh.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 40 cia aithim eo? acais im dlidged 770 cia aithem éo i. cia is géri ina rind? <sup>b</sup> O'D 628. <sup>c</sup> O'D 399. <sup>d</sup> O'D 392 maирg misceird i. maирg dia ceimni[g]ther in ceird sin. <sup>e</sup> O'D 849; IT iii. 50. <sup>f</sup> O'D 206 each dā boin bil-fotach. <sup>g</sup> O'D 583 (Cidh). Cormac 445.

40!

donesa nath? cíá námha sesa? <sup>a</sup>cíá sáoi for-chanar, 7 na forcanar ó dhaoinibh? <sup>b</sup>cis dúar dían drongaighther i bfaobhraibh foimh-din? cíá fuach feithes fiacha? fuach maith. miadh moltar. moladh cóir canar.

ch. 19.6  
132.27.1  
-18

Torachta fáth fionn, <sup>c</sup>fáonan sgor sgotha, dlighedh do feghar for 5 forus firinnsge. dosiasair a sidhíbh bronn, bretha éiges ar threisi, <sup>d</sup>donesa cach nodonáile, aondul. aile-dul, tres dhul, cethardhul. cuig-dhul, sédhul. lá séis súadh sechtdul slán sídbhreth.

An ccualae coire breth. bru *con-berbha* búas, *con-berbha* bretha brúchaire breithemhan, <sup>e</sup>buanchaire as ná berar úidhbhreth, 10 na oimbreth, inoimbligh fíor, i bfairben gaoí gaibidh dhe trioch-tach, go treisibh do nemthibh, naomhchaire *con-dáile* osgura frí hégsi, in eatla, in ennge, in óighe, áonchur cúigthe go Féne [143<sup>a</sup>] folta dechmhaidh dail dec for<sup>1</sup> a cirt cúig. go da ruige ogh mí. ma bhroghaidh mairbreithemh breithemh cert. cridhe glan. 15 gion. cionn. cunn. cluas. An ccualae coire.

RC. 6. 182 ff.  
NB 2.144  
(*Segais. i.*)

Senbheg ua Eibric a síodhaibh doluidh a muigh Seghaisi a ndeghaidh an iomhais, <sup>f</sup>go ccomhairníg Cú Chulainn fris for Boinn. arangaibhsidhe co n-ebert fris ba i ndeghaidh thoraidh cnó cuill caoinmhesa doluidh; Naoi cnuill chaoinmhesa ate a 20 ccno dofuaír an iomhus, contuited isna tiobradoibh <sup>g</sup>conadtoxla an sruth an iomhus isin mBóinn. Cachain Senbecc dho drecht a choimhghne 7 laoidh.

<sup>h</sup>Nidam mac, nidam fer, nidam ferdomhan, fesa rom dánsattar dé díamra Abhcánsa<sup>2</sup> saoí fealbhais, file a Seghais, Senbhecc mo 25 ainm. ua Ébhric a síodhaibh; Itté anmanna na naoí <sup>3</sup>coll <sup>3</sup>i. <sup>3</sup>sall. fall. fubhall. fiondam. fonnam. fo fúigheall. crú, críonam, cruanbhla <sup>3</sup> dofuaírged an iomhus.<sup>3</sup>

07av. 1347.

Dofairgidh Senbheag iaramh lóighe móra do Choin cCulainn ar a léagadh as, 7 ní for-étt Cu Culainn; Roithidhsiomh a lamh dia 30 chruit, Seafainn golltraidhe dho go bfeic for ghol 7 caoi, Seafainn

<sup>1</sup> for *bis* MS, first expuncted.

<sup>2</sup> abhacánsa MS., second *a* expuncted.

<sup>3-5</sup> within parentheses MS.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 882; cited also as from Bretha Nemed, IT iii. 23: ciasu forcain no forcanair o duinib = cia sui forcanar nad forcanar duinib, *ib.* 28. <sup>b</sup> O'D 883 cis[i] duar diana drongthar i foebuir foimdib? <sup>c</sup> O'D 1435. <sup>d</sup> O'D 633 donesa cerd caich nó donaile. <sup>e</sup> O'D 220. <sup>f</sup> O'D 400. For this story cp. RC vi. 182 ff. <sup>g</sup> O'D 1559 conid toxla [cona toxala E] in sruth n-imais isin Boinn [mBoinn E]. <sup>h</sup> O'D 1560. <sup>i</sup> O'D 1446.

gentraidhe go bfeic for ghaire, <sup>7</sup> sefainn suantraidhe dhó fá dheóigh conad corusdair ina šúan; <sup>7</sup> ad-laoí Senbecc iaramh in naoi umha iar mBóinn.

5 Bó i logh laoidhe cona toimsibh techta, muna ttoimhsither in aircheadol ní ffil logh lais.

Athairne *cecinit*.

<sup>a</sup>Bennán bó gacha laogha, leiges do éges, <sup>b</sup>ech gach eamhain ina caoincennas coir. <sup>c</sup>Cuig bha gach natha [143<sup>b</sup>] nada cres. caramhna, carbad cumaile gach aoi anamhna.

10 <sup>1</sup> Dire bo

Cair co berar eneclann fri hóighdhíre náir? dia aoír dia orguin. a secht sechtmhoghad is uadh sain dioghuin, secht sé saine, ina bhethus bóidhíre. bo raith, bo iarraith, ionsamhlaighther boin innisi.

15 <sup>1</sup> Dire ech sliasda

Ar as in eac[h] sliasda sluinn cuig cuig. cethra cethair conti i bfaithc[h]e áit ina mbert cona bronnad bioth nach saoi bioth buasach bias, beid a cethair go n-aithghin ina airbhe<sup>2</sup> orn.

20 Có direnar cethra? co heirenar? issi<sup>3</sup> asrenar bó<sup>4</sup> ina bhuaillidh bhíos, bi dire do eoch<sup>5</sup> ághar as a echlais, acht nib a mór ad-radh<sup>6</sup> riasar. <sup>d</sup>roherbadh do cethnait comhair a tighe techt ina láis. láindíre do oí<sup>7</sup> ina lias uasa a chleith codla.

25 Caoin éranar muca<sup>8</sup> mbroghatar ina muicthech, dia mbé mucuidhe mbroghatar doibh dire fo ródha raith. rofes as n-eirithe do chollna dénta. denadh cách a chóir comhadh cách a cethra in dé sgeo oidhche ar anaill eirithe ar nim toing éccmacht.

30 Ni indle ech nemhidh, <sup>9</sup>ni fuadais ní forlais, fuigbhe do šrian lág thiomthach cip do bí i tturlais, a taisiocc tuinn, crú, <sup>f</sup>gan airbhert n-imšena iar ndechmhaidhe dáil, <sup>g</sup>deich seóid suirn ina gaileóin.

Colphach cona toimsibh dligidh, trí dheich do sgreabluibh así aisgidh ad-roille rošaoi do ionchaibh. as-berad senchaidhe saoir

<sup>1</sup> in marg.

<sup>2</sup> in marg. i. arbhar.

<sup>3</sup> gl. 1 eisse.

<sup>4</sup> in marg. bo.

<sup>5</sup> in marg. each.

<sup>6</sup> gl. tad-ratha.

<sup>7</sup> in marg. cáora.

<sup>8</sup> in marg. muc.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 226 bendan bo cach lóide; loíde is confirmed by H 4. 22. 7 (O'C 1953): bennan bo cach a loidhe leices. Cp. Laws v. 62. <sup>b</sup> O'D 531. <sup>c</sup> O'D 476; 566 u. ba cach a natha na dicres a caramna. <sup>d</sup> O'D 576 ro erba roctenaitt. <sup>e</sup> O'D 1167. <sup>f</sup> O'D 161. <sup>g</sup> O'D 1436, with ina gabail gaileoin.

quoted from  
Senchus

daoir dibh cinnter <sup>a</sup>céd semann sé cod-nae. as do dlighther soadh for Luighne, losna beo, bo enech, ernidh tigherna trí sgriubla, fior-dliigid daig rig Fedhlimidh fionn, fir recht adro-ad.

Aithirne *cecinit*

Tria<sup>1</sup> hiarna arathair asedh tugadh [144<sup>a</sup>] ó Brogan, bo slan <sup>5</sup> siorruaimnech, ni hanna a hiomain a tomhas triocha crob con-airmidh slán. a dá hadhairc tre bithe; trén a laogh laisrem, la colpthaigh cona toimhsibh, tri dheich do sgreablaibh, asi aisgidh ad-roille rošaoi do ionchaibh.

Eibrem sin cédaibh saoir daoir dibh cinnter <sup>a</sup>ced semann sé <sup>10</sup> cod-nae, ar as do dlighther, do lilter for Luighne, losnadh beo, bo enech, ernidh tigerna tri sgriubla, sgith ndlighidh fo secht. fa hocht, ar dhúar do airbeir, dánaidh Feidhlimidh, fir recht ad-roacht.

Caoin eallaigh Athairne dronmholta tre deichthe dia nathgaibh <sup>15</sup> áilghes, arad buar n-aondatha deilnech do cachain, <sup>b</sup>conad sesga soighein subhustar.

Toadh filidh, fotha for thresi, tresi for chúigthe, cúigthe for dhechmaidh, dechmadh for mhís, mí for dhechmhuidh. dioghaibh dosóarmaigh, for-rig, foloisgther, ad-suidh, ad-suidh, sechtdiabal <sup>20</sup> do-suidh.

Ní herba im thigh turthacht, im iomdhaidh thaoibh chais chaoin, conumtainig airged, imbí im nemedh ní bheir a nemhidh, na budh í aonú úa do dail Duibhne; ní ois neimhidh muna urnaisi.

Rátha obthar<sup>2</sup>

Ad-buin rátha rechtaighe; do ná crenaim, caoimh-*epscop*, <sup>25</sup> cruimther, caoimfile, értriar treabhar, fiachach, fiordraoi, tre thegosg, gobha, saoí, suithenga<sup>3</sup> soighes, daor, duibhfer, dochra, dall, diuirb, drúth, ósar, étnge, éithech, ad-boinn rátha.

Nin fria mac *cecinit*.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Mo cosg dhuit a Dhoidhén *meic* Nin ní urfaomhae rígh na rioghdhamhna i ráthaighes friot ar ad tualaing iomghona frit [144<sup>b</sup>] um ainbhíor. ni urfaomhae gobha na briughaidh na breithemh, ar ní suí a ráthaighes for a ccomhorbuibh dia n-éis.

<sup>1</sup> a expuncted.

<sup>2</sup> in marg.

<sup>3</sup> gl. <sup>1</sup> thaigh (i.e. suithenghaigh).

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1437 cét semenn cotnoi.  
<sup>c</sup> Cf. ÉRIU xi. 73.

<sup>b</sup> O'D 1441 cona seasga sugin s.

Ni ba ráith friot mac beoathar, na athair as-iongaibh a ghaire, ar as tualaing cechta n-ae as-rob cura aroile.

Ni ba ráith friot fer loighe téire do comorbaibh trenaibh, treabhairibh, ar as díthír gach lóighe iar bfuaslugadh a choibhche 5 aire.

Ni ba ráith friot éiges, na bárd na cáinte ar ná rod aorad dlıghedh sgeo indlıghedh <sup>a</sup>ar as rechtaidh gach ae a theangaidh.

Ní bá ráith friot fer fola, na sirg na sinseiris. ar nab fortach for chró duit re n-aimsir tobhaigh for biú.

10 Ni ba ráith friot <sup>b</sup>boibre, na buicne, ná boicmheall, ar ní tualaing ionchoisiod i ccéin i gcuimhne.

Ni ba ráith friot Tailgenn tiucfa do fuasluigthe aille a arach ar dchiedluibh dubha diana díchenna.

15 Uais, <sup>c</sup>urgairt, uáis cédamus *i. rí*, <sup>d</sup>ríghéges, *eapscoiph*, <sup>e</sup>airchinnech, <sup>f</sup>pri[m]saoi. Urgart saighidh go nonbhar *i. lethcerd*, bard, cáinte, mac beoathar, *deoraidh*, daormhanach, <sup>g</sup>feirghnia, fer miodhbha, mbruiagher, <sup>h</sup>bothach.

Ráith ar marbh moaighidh fer fridonindle, la teora dála dlıghidh fria comorba, iar ndáil teora cuigthe, tar fichtighe feithidh. For 20 teora dechmaidhe cenntroma turbaithe, dleghar dechmhadh iar sin suidhíghther, iar sin slanadh feibh fechemhan.

Slanadh soráthusa sluinnter iar n-éiric in ndaghlaithibh dli-  
ghidh; Dleghar fiach [145<sup>a</sup>] fodhbaither cosmhailsi máir n-etaim  
cuigedh colla. feich fedhair fri mí. máraighidh saoghlonna.  
25 <sup>b</sup>soilbhech beithech la lógh n-iomshaotha im airchenn eallamh, no  
séid i muin araile ar lá go n-oidhche, go tresi do sédaibh la logh  
n-enech n-eallamh fir bes a séid serbhthar.

Nach díte do ráith, rae tae torae nís fóirithe fola na fásach, na  
fuigheall, arfich, arfuirig, arfuireagar, for-reith, for-reither for  
30 édan tuildrechta tuireann.

<sup>c</sup>Dotae<sup>1</sup> friot fer sainsealbha bunaidh, beo a cheithirfine, cuig  
duirn a sgíath, se dorna a chalg, <sup>f</sup>miodhach theora cham, <sup>g</sup>cundail  
a mhéd, <sup>h</sup>urdhairc a sgoth, ni dlegar dhe, deichde a bhuar.  
bóaire fíor, <sup>i</sup>beó a chuimhne, saighidh, asrean, ni diothoing.

<sup>1</sup> in marg. *i. té.*

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1349 uair is rechtaid cach a theng. <sup>b</sup> Cp. O'D 316, 317, 318;  
ÉRIU xi. 73, 81. <sup>c</sup> O'D 873. <sup>d</sup> O'D 227, 1070, 1440. <sup>e</sup> Cp. ÉRIU xi. 75  
(14). <sup>f</sup> O'D 402, 564, 1206. <sup>g</sup> O'D 403. <sup>h</sup> O'D 41. <sup>i</sup> O'D 228.

[m]

Má nosnaisi nemhthe enech, ad-reis osgraibh aithnedhoibh, ad-gaibhed téchta comhrainne, ar con fiach fodhla fria dire n-einigh, Osgar ara naiscc airdnemheth, munab asa thoil tengadh tóchuiridh.

Arsaigh maithrecht mara, miodhchlosaigh medhomhain cloth, 5 cáoin a sgotha sgeluighther sgiamh Temhrach rosa. dó for daighrigh diuba delighther, docan trešlocht téoraite, deichinius diantubha, dó for saoíthe saighidh síodh bhotha sluinnter creth cona dire daghsaoithe.

Fergus tuile rí *ua* Liatháin, no Fergus file a fian-ainm. Fort- 10 roirgeall Fergus fer fria dorair daingen; Dechraighis Cormac *ua* Cuinn céchathaigh. con-aicert iar bſiorfásaighibh; Fergus file tuile fior láuidhe, aiccedh chles, cuach deogh bhaire, esgra márchuarta, ministir gráidh uasail, srian techtaire. carpad sguireess tuath, carpad [145<sup>b</sup>] beireas buaidh aonaigh, <sup>a</sup>arm aracleith 15 tuatha, claidhembh, <sup>b</sup>pletine, cathbharr, <sup>c</sup>alg déd, rohíoctha uile aigdhibh airchenna iarna mbrúdh, bidh sáor ar chios gach cionaidh acht a cionaidh fadheisin, nad aircheil fria gnúisi, airfide, arabiatha, aragealla túatha, tsolamh damh aithgin cirt cathchú go n-aondán duitsi. 20

[n]

Do coimpertuibh-breat[h] Fíthil ann so.

Coimperta Fiothla breth bunadh fior fasach, fuasluigthe aignedh a huidhibh ainbfis, caoín soillsi sorchughadh re mbrethemhnus búan. Can cethrar con-dáile coimhdhíre diamba hárdaírilliuadh i. eagna, eagluis, flaith, file, fil foraih fodhla. fil doibh diubh raidh- 25 edh, fil coimhdhíre cosmailsi gach dá gradh cudruma, go secht-mhadh fodhail fuirmither.

Foichledh brethemh bráithberach, breth for eccna áirilliuadh, ail chaoin cumdachta, *con*-roordaigh Mac Dé dia duilibh deiliughadh, sáor cach cod-naé, conad coir coimhdíre fria flaithemhnus 30 fior, foichlidh andíre, andiubhruideadh, génib lánlógh enech n-áirithe, ni doslen lánlógh enech.

Cair cis lir dos-liad lánlógh enech lá Féine? áor, eitech, airbhire, liudh gaide gniomh nád áirithe, liudh misgeoil dia rús ruiether, eibirt ainmhe la *feirg* foisgiobudh; asreanar lánlógh 35 enech ainmhe, amhail bidh e rofearadh.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 162 arm araclich [araclith E] tuatha.  
<sup>c</sup> Cp. O'D 567.

<sup>b</sup> Cp. O'D 568.

Dilsi *filedh*<sup>1</sup>

Cia dilsiumh d'filedh oibh? duasa dober[t]ar doibh, diles ar aile, enech renaither; la fíor flatha frisa ngaibhther, dilsí ar aile a fodhbh fir chil, <sup>b</sup>cuinnegar do gruaidhe grís, do ná gaibhther a 5 coir chirt.

Ni nais for righ, na file, na egluís ar as uáis, 7 urgart, munab ó chionn gach comhgráidh cóir cumrustar; Amhail ná seghaid cuir idir finibh go ndiubartaibh sealbh, ní seghaid cuir for righ na egluís, na eagna, na file acht ní oga mbí tuath [146<sup>a</sup>].

10 Ni ba tuath tuath gan eagna, gan egluís gan filidh, gan righ, ara corathar cuir 7 cairde do thuathaibh.

Egna egluís ri file<sup>2</sup>

Niba hegna [egna] nad coir coiccerta canoin. Ni ba heagluís egluís gan oifreann. Ni ba rí ri gan folaidh.

15 Niba file file gan suirmhedh. diamba do bhunadh coir do chlannuibh filedh. dleghaidside dúais do rioghaibh 7 airechaibh. ara bi tuath. fobhíth as dia slan saorthar.

Dlegaid baird a nduasa, madh asa mbunadhus cóir do chách amhail *connaedis* oig aim gaisgedhoigh fian, frisa ngaibhther 20 níadh níth.

Cis-lir fir for a nasgar, 7 nád urchuilled naidhm? fir saora soisealbha na fograither cuir.

Cis-lir ar aile for na nasgthar? fir gan seilbh gan faor gan aididin.

Meic ailter gan iarraidh<sup>2</sup>

25 Cis lir meic alaither gan aoi. gan iarraidh? mac tighe máir miodhchuita mádh ruichter la righ a ttigh. mac mná dobheir fíor i lógh a ruice, muna ttárraighther a hanbhfolaidh.

Cis-lir mna fora seghaid cuir i bfíor nadma? ben cédminterais 30 gach téchta, muna ttharraither a mighniomha fuirre, ar as i bfeir- ghniomha gaibhther. diamba ar bhéluibh a hathar, no a ceile, bid cuir a cuir muna obsad.

<sup>1</sup> in marg. opposite preceding paragraph.

<sup>2</sup> in marg.

a O'D 401.

b O'D 404.

c O'D 42 Cis lir mac alair cin ai cin iarraidh.

Cis lir ar aile forsa seghaid a seoid? ben ſaor ſoidhealbha, munab baittsioch, no raitech.

Midhither cuir choire do mhnaibh a triun lóighe enech an áiliur, aill dit ar ſeisiodh seghad a ſain-chron ſaoirdhilsí. <sup>a</sup> ní ſaithd <sup>5</sup> ſaoithedh<sup>1</sup> na dochor dilsí for a coibhche cirt.

[q]

Cis lir filidh dleghda duasa? filidh fíora forusda, *forus* teora mbreth, breth Féne, breth filedh ſaoir, breth fuighill. fuighell fria righ, ri go hollamhain, ollamh la righ.

### Grada filedh<sup>2</sup>

1743  
Cis lir filidh rosegadh coimhdhire fri flaith, 7 eagluis. Ollamh, <sup>10</sup> anradh. [146<sup>b</sup>] cli. Cana. dos. Macfuirmedh. fochlog. ſaor ſerthonn. ſaoiremh do bhiothbardaibh, ball do threibh threin. tren fior fear diá n-aſtaither <sup>b</sup>gach eó ina linn laithrech, ar madh gach tene ina treibh teallac[h]. ar ni ba clann airech, no filedh no eagna, ní agair acht lethdíre go rofoghna ſaoithe go diabul. <sup>15</sup>

### dire clainne na ngradh uasal<sup>2</sup>

Mac righ. mac filedh.<sup>3</sup> mac airech. mac oighe. mac eagna. mac egalsa Dé, mág ógha, mad ennag dorenaither leithdire a n-athar nó a ſenathar mág ógha a bfolaidh fria tuaith, 7 eagluis.

### lógh enech ollaman filedh<sup>2</sup>

20

Có beraid filidh logh n-enech ó flaithibh, 7 eagaileibh? fiche bó i logh enech ollamhan. deich mba i logh n-enech anſrutha.<sup>4</sup> ar daimhther do chlí<sup>5</sup> cumhal loighe enech cuig mbó gacha béal midhither fíor. Cethra ba do chana<sup>6</sup> cumraither comhlogh enech i ttuaith teora ba do dhos mes dia midhither gach áon, <sup>25</sup> gona ttarbh tñruth do búirethar do cethraibh cáich da bha do Mhac-ſuirmidh.<sup>7</sup> gacha láimhe laimhther eadh lógh enech laindire ó cáich. Dairt colpach i lógh enech fochlogain,<sup>8</sup> fer fo-saighther cethra diana dronchoíre, as a bhunadhus coir.

<sup>1</sup> d expuncted before ſaoithedh.  
righ MS., i.e. transpose.

<sup>6</sup> in marg. cana.

<sup>2</sup> in marg.

<sup>4</sup> in marg. anradh.

<sup>7</sup> in marg. mac ſuirmidh.

<sup>3</sup> Mac filedh. <sup>a</sup> mac

<sup>5</sup> in marg. cli.

<sup>8</sup> in marg. fochlogan.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 565 ni ſaigh ſaiche na dochur na dilsí. <sup>b</sup> Cp. O'D 1166 g[o] lia ina linn laithrech.

Coimeneclann gach da gradh dib so<sup>1</sup>

A Aimhirlín anmholtáigh, co bérsa dire n-enech gach aoín? Bera lógh n-enech briughaidh, 7 brethemhan. lógh n-enech airech tuisi, 7 tígernbhard. lógh n-enech fochlagan, 7 boaireach. 5 logh n-enech serthonn. fer con-ranna sechtdíre fri saoíthe slán ara niasair fíor filidh, fer for-suidhither cách ina ccomhgradhoibh lá tuaith, 7 rígh.

Snadhadh gach graidh fileadh<sup>1</sup>

[147<sup>a</sup>] Abair a Neire co dimheds gradha fileadh do ghrádhaibh túaithe? Do-eimh Ruire rioghraíd. Doeimh saoi slogh. Doeimh ollamh tuath. Doeimh ansruth eisgi go leith. Doeimh Clí caogad. Do-emh cana cethrachad. Doeimh dos tríochad. Doeimh Macfúirmidh go deich derbhar. Doeimh Fochlog fíorchoiger. Doeimh Tamhan triar. Doeimh Obhlaire faithche. Doeimh bard loirge lár. Doeimh bard-sgine sgiatha gáib; Ar d líghidh gach gradh as a mámaibh techta, saorus a nemhthes a cóir a comh-adhus.

## Comhaithches ann so

Nach thír ná techta díorainn do muigh, no sleibh, no uisge, 20 d líghidh urrann innibh, muna for-uille dho, 7 rod do šliabh 7 magh. 7 bothar do uisge, cona folaidh. <sup>a</sup>7 lá nimirce tar thír gan ealgnais do iomortraibh mbóthar im descéim a lethed. 7 d lísighther a dhénamh. <sup>b</sup>dairt má tochlastar a urchlaidhe, 7 egar nethe im-clasar ann, mad maighen <sup>c</sup>da<sup>2</sup> charbad 7 da each umpa,<sup>3</sup> 25 7 ech eatorra i leithead na maighne 7 flesga ime, 7 dias dia n-iomain tairis fesgar buarach; dairt má ro drongthar tar thír.

Ré comhloighthe so<sup>1</sup>

Cisne trí gealla nád fuilled do flaithibh? geall go cúigthe fria filetha foichill, geall mbiadhta go tresi, geall snáidhte, geall diongbhala fir uadh i ttig flatha, acht is in ionbodhoibh téchta ar as go cléithe tuaithe tiagaid filidh fuigheall fria forus fáth. <sup>d</sup>fó bhith as conn ar ecconn feith.

<sup>1</sup> in marg.<sup>2</sup> gl. 1 do.<sup>3</sup> gl. 1 uime.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 767 lan imerchither [la nimirchiter F] tir cen elgnais. Cf. Laws iv. 156. 17. <sup>b</sup> O'D 395 dairt ma conglasat uirlaide taris sin. <sup>c</sup> O'D 870 dá carpat 7 ech etarro. <sup>d</sup> O'D 827 fobith is cach cond ar econn feth.

Ré fullemha so, no fullemh geall<sup>1</sup>

Cisne trí gealla dosliad do flaithibh? geall iar ccuigthe fria filetha foichill, geall mbiadhta iar ttreisi, geall snáidhte doslí cumhal cúig séid for gach ciontach lá lógh n-nech chaich for an urghabhtha, <sup>a</sup>ar as fer frisrailter cách iar na dhlighedh, <sup>b</sup>fresgither 5 filidh dia ttárdad rátha rígh romhaith, fris-saighe a ccert, fria [147<sup>b</sup>] hiomasdad a ffíor fri breith, fria biathadh fri fioradh sáor snaidhte iarná ccomhgradh choir.

Cis lir ó ndleghaid filidh faosmha raith? Easpúicc.<sup>2</sup> rígh<sup>3</sup> saoi, file fireon, fíor fer frisa ngaibhther la tuath i ttarrathar, ar 10 gidh féchemh má firen bidh brethémh do chach ina chennadhaig chrich.

Naiscidh Nere cedaronaisg naidhm. rodcachain im dhail chlaidhim *meic* Fiothla, <sup>c</sup>Maoinech néimh naisgidh Nere, naidm caire chombruthaigh, con-berbha ina chráos crú. cundoil naidhm 15 crannchuir, ól othairlighe luath, la naidm naoillech, nenaisg mac fíor Fiothla im chloidheamh go mbriocht baoí ina laimh, ro hort gaói ngaoi, iar sin siasair arra cuir cuirmthighe comhflaith, <sup>d</sup>múr máirbhriathar Chormaic ui Cuinn ched-cathaigh. ann con-sich marbh for bheo i bfoirgheall oghaim ógh airibh. 20

<sup>e</sup>Eochaídh búadhach mac Fergusa duibhdhéadoigh dombert Cormac ua Cuinn forsna cineluibh si uile i. Laimne, Laighne, Luighne, Artraighe, Daimhne, Maighne. 7 Mughraighe Uladh uile; ara ngabhadsaidhe, 7 nom-berad i dToraigh, 7 asperattar ba marbh; & dognithea feis Temhrach la Cormac dia theora 25 m bliadhan.

<sup>f</sup>Eithne inghen Amhalgaidh meic Muireadhoigh caradsaidhe Eochaídh 7 rofídir a urghabhail, 7 ad-chobair as innisiodh i dTemhair, 7 ní thigedh nech gan dan i dTemhair. Luidh Eithne do foghloim eigsi la [148<sup>a</sup>] Firchirtne i riocht gilla, 7 30 fad-cuaidh a sgel i dTemhair 7 cachain dichedol riamh. Forruinedh grian. genither dorcha gro hór mas muchadh. romórad =

<sup>1</sup> in marg.

<sup>2</sup> gl. t epscuiꝝ.

<sup>3</sup> gl. t ri.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 871 ar is ferr frisisailither cach iar ndliged. <sup>b</sup> O'D 987 fres-cathar filid dia tartat ratha rig rog-maith. <sup>c</sup> O'D 393 mainech neim 7 rl. Cp. IT iii. 201, Cuach Cormaic § 77: Asbert Cormac, 'Mainech neim naiscid Nere naidm etc.'. <sup>d</sup> O'D 1229. <sup>e</sup> Cp. O'D 223. <sup>f</sup> O'D 26. <sup>g</sup> O'D 1230.

Mughraighe. <sup>a</sup>rosfine tonn tethraigh. rolionsad lathcha lóchlada. ro cléithe innsi Éireann. eneclann credidh <sup>b</sup>docoisigh Toraigh, mionn oir flathemhan fer nGaoidhioi <sup>c</sup>rogennadh glasaibh slabhradhoibh, suidhighther forbaidh fois. Eoch-<sup>d</sup> buaadhaigh meic 5 Fergusa duibhdhédoigh.

<sup>d</sup>Coimhergidh fir for-lengtar airm, nochtaighther claidhmhe, gaibhther sgéth cresaighther slegha, suidhighther slabhraidh, suidhid iomsuidhe im enech mhúr na cathrach, go ffestar cia forúich; Fris-gart Bricne mac Carbhadh an file gen gob im an 10 chaingin si. Gibe forúich do-eimh mór nGailidheachta, filidhechta canaidd draoi. briughaidh, brethmhain, flathemhain foragha as dia snáidhtibh.

Cormac *cecinit*. An tí dofeith biodhbádha a ttúaith la comhlaithre doslisidhe fiacha amhail gach foghladhach.

15 Ar an tí dofeith biodhbádha i ttuaith, gan airiasacht do rígh no d'imir. no do fior frisa bfuachar, doslí fiacha amhail gach mbiodhbáidh. nach dimhe uasalgradh cia nos gabha ó ionól go hor, uair as airde an foghal oldas an eneclann.

Dlighedh sesa a horaicept na mac sesa ann so.

20 Fo chen mac sesa go séisibh<sup>1</sup> suadh seis. Cia ceird cia séis i rabhae runaibh suadh sin? Con-ceis fortacht tar cuimhne choir. fo chen mac.

Tairisi cerd coittéchta, dechmó fuirmhe fionnsrotha, fos mbéil, buaidh ainbhféith, <sup>e</sup>iachtaid sluaigh. saoithe n-iomhais, indeall 25 maithcherd. a tráchtadh ilbhreachta, <sup>f</sup>iolar seistighe. Tairisi cerd coittechta [148<sup>b</sup>].

<sup>2</sup>Do dlighedh cluaisi

Cluas deas droch n-egna. indeall foircheadoil, for mac n-estechta, eagna gan cleith, cluas cle cluinither, clú mo thengadh 30 torbha do da chlúais.

<sup>1</sup> gl. 1 sesaibh.

<sup>2</sup> *marg. sup.*

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1562; cp. 1216. <sup>b</sup> O'D 1563 tocoisigh Torach minn oir i. ata oca taisced hi Toraigh Eochaid mac Feargusa. <sup>c</sup> O'D 1064. <sup>d</sup> O'D 394. <sup>e</sup> O'D 1071 iachta[d] sluaigh suide n-imbais. <sup>f</sup> O'D

[t]

## Do dligedh gotha ann so sios

Ad-fire guth tresa naoi aisneidhther ni uad aisnesi go bfeisir.  
 a b c ⟨a⟩ Caide guth tiugh? ⟨b⟩ Caide guth tana? ⟨c⟩ caide guth alta?  
 d e f ⟨d⟩ Caide guth cumasgtha? ⟨e⟩ caide guth trom? ⟨f⟩ Caide  
 g h guth edrom? ⟨g⟩ Caide i nduine aitreibh an gotha? [h] Cisne  
 i k conair docing i nduine? ⟨i⟩ Cis lir a uidhe? [k] Cis lir a śuidhe?  
 l m n ⟨l⟩ Cidh do-gluais? ⟨m⟩ Cidh ara rionnadh? <sup>1</sup> ⟨n⟩ Cidh im-ad-  
 o p q foilghe? ⟨o⟩ Cidh as sine guth? [p] cidh as só guth? ⟨q⟩ <sup>a</sup>Cidh  
 r s dofuismhe guth? ⟨r⟩ Cuin bídh guth? ⟨s⟩ Cuin bidh briathar?  
 t u x ⟨t⟩ Cuin bidh son? ⟨u⟩ Caide son gan bhréithir? ⟨x⟩ Caide  
 briathar gan son?

a b [a] Caide briathar gan guth gan son? ⟨b⟩ Caide mathair  
 c d bréithre? ⟨c⟩ Caide mathair gotha? ⟨d⟩ Caide mat[h]air śoin?  
 e f g h [e] Cuin as aisneis? ⟨f⟩ Cuin as ebirt? ⟨g⟩ Cuin as ail? ⟨h⟩ Cuin  
 i k as briathar? ⟨i⟩ Cuin as aoi? ⟨k⟩ Cuin as airceadoil? conom tí,  
 con-ad-fesior, conad gach ndíreach dofuisalaise, ni haoi aisneis.

Até teora ranna gotha .i. med, sonairte, <sup>b</sup>ut dixit  
 Cicero. *Figura vocis in tres partes diui[di]tur, in magni-  
 tudinem, in firmitatem, et in mollitudinem.*

## Freagurtha ann so

20

a b c [a] .i. an ceirtiomagallaimh. b .i. an tsanais. c .i. fetánacht, <sup>b</sup>ut  
 d crónanacht. d .i. geimnech bó, <sup>b</sup>ut meighlech caorach. <sup>b</sup>ut cetera.  
 e f [e] .i. fuaim tuinne fria carraig. f .i. fedha daoine, <sup>b</sup>ut gotha én  
 g [g] .i. i bfulachtaibh taoibh <sup>b</sup>ut tromchridhe i reibh urbruinne.  
 h i [h] .i. tre tromchridhe i reibh urbhruinne. i .i. an céuidh go  
 ling mbruinne, an tanaisde go hubhall mbraghad an tres uide  
 go beola, an cethramhadh o bheola amach, <sup>b</sup>ut a fulacht an taoibh  
 tig se ann so.

Ité cúig tairismhe an gotha, <sup>b</sup>ut na hanáile .i. i ttaobh, i ndruim,  
 i mbruinne, i mbraighid, i mbeola. Itte a ceithre huide .i. a fulacht  
 go druim, a druim go bruinne, a bruinne go braighe, a braighe  
 go beóla.

<sup>1</sup> interl. t ranna.



<sup>a</sup> O'D 988. <sup>b</sup> Cicero: *Ad Herennium*, III. xi. 19-20. The citation  
 is in Roman script.

A text of the *Ad Herennium* is available, with a translation in French, in the *Oeuvres complètes de Cicéron*, ed. D. Nisard, Paris, 1875. This work, attributed by Faral to Cornificius, but long thought to be by Cicero, was one of the chief sources of material for the *Historia lexicorum etymonum*.

[k]	i. intibh sin a fulachaibh tre thromcroidhe, asaidhe isin k mbruinne, asin mbruinne isin mbraighidh, asin mbraighid isin mbeól, asin bhél sechtair. 1 i. iomrádh menman.	[m]	i. tengha. 1m n i. anál. o i. son i mbraighid. p i. briathar sechtair. q i. n o p q 5 ciall. r i. i mbél. s i. sechtair beoil.	[t]	i. an tan bhíos r st i mbraighid, uair son i mbraighid, 7 guth i mbelaibh.	[u]	i. in u tan bhíos i mbraighid. x i. <sup>b</sup> briathar an sgríbhinn	[a]	i. an x a compoid' m erdha.	b c d
[e]	i. ó dhíbh n-ernailibh, no an tan as ciall chomhlán.								e	
[f]	i. an tan šluinnes siolla no dha siolla don anmaim 7 ni defrigh ní.								f	
[h]	i. in briathar sechtair an tan dheachraighis ní.								g	
[i]	i. an tan as bairdne, no filidhecht.								h	
[k]	i. aircheadal toimhsidhe na bfiledh.	[149 <sup>a</sup> .]							i k	

## Do glaine n-anáile.

15 'Do-glind anáil, ailibh caoinibh, <sup>d</sup>inghen gaoithe. fairneis anma  
tuarusgbháil bethadh. <sup>e</sup>eisimh, teisimh, <sup>f</sup>eallaing, teallaincc<sup>1</sup> sruth.  
sáor síris bronnghaotha, buime con-ail curpa daoine, <sup>g</sup>esconga ima  
ling cuirp féthe, as serbh as somblasda, as fuar, as te. as tiugh,  
20 as tana as trom. as edtrom. ad-cíther, ni haicither occmo-bhí. ni  
hocmaither, im-cing alta edarbha. <sup>h</sup>im-foilge guth i bfulachaibh  
taoibh, dogluaisi tre tromchridhe i ré urbhruinne tre aiér  
tuairgnithe ингion, as asuidhe as mathair ghotha, as glas, as gle,  
as glan, as dé do thein. a curpa diosoillsi, sruth rán reithes  
25 runaibh athchor, do thuinn tobair dú dia ccomhla. fosaidh.  
udmhall, ni ma nderach, ní sain suanach, comhrair bethadh as  
glionn gach n-all gach n-alt. tre féthibh edarbha. foirnés  
bhuan beatha dé an anma i gcurpaibh diosoillsi. Doglinn *et*  
cetera.

<sup>1</sup> added above.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 988. <sup>b</sup> O'D 285 briathar in sgríbhind. <sup>c</sup> in compoid merda.  
<sup>c</sup> O'D 631 Digliunn a n-ail [an áil E] ailib cainib. <sup>d</sup> O'D 1097.  
<sup>e</sup> O'D 801. <sup>f</sup> O'D 802. <sup>g</sup> O'D 761 escong, ut est esmong [esmongu  
F] imaling corp feithe. <sup>h</sup> O'D 1094.

[v]

## Créðha na filidheachta ann so.

<sup>a</sup>Tiasg aoidh no uadh anmaim Dé, diamba moaigh moir-bhliadhna bia. <sup>b</sup>tiasg briathra bhan bhfionn, fithidhir ó éiges tiasg n-iomdha nion, tiasg n-iomhus n-égsi. as toil Dé dom dhia. dath an aoi. feth: des i ndáil éigsi, sliocht slán in doraidh<sup>1</sup> tias<sup>2</sup> tenga<sup>3</sup> 5 dom cobhair coisle, go ttóir dhamh dia iníathaibh<sup>3</sup> aontadha. tiasg.

Fo-chen aoí iolchrothach, iolghnusio, ilbhrechta, bé sáor sonaisg. Ar dligidh tuarusdol, ar ni tualaing as-rindedh a tuarustal. ar dligidh gach aisneis a tuarustol, for-reith, for-reither[fo] fiadhoibh saímhe suidhighter, ar as fuirireadh ann sin subha i gcluasaibh caich, rofídir gach ranaidhe recht, gach miadh gach másrechta, rán rúnach ro saoíthe subhaighther. <sup>c</sup>Fo-glinn, fo-glenar, doeimh, do-emhar, for-reith, for-reiter for chuitaibh cloth. fo-suidhighter [149<sup>b</sup>] be dhúisioch duth-rachtach. ar dligidh a hestecht, a haltughadh i tuaith a tuarusdol toraibh.

[w]

## Tuarustal n-úadh ann so.

a b c d <sup>d</sup>Aoi co baoi? <sup>a</sup>b co ced? <sup>c</sup>co rochead? <sup>d</sup>co delbh e f i ttadbhas? <sup>e</sup>cia do cédtiodhnacht tiodhnacal n-úadh? <sup>f</sup>an g h i suan fa ris? <sup>g</sup>an fios? <sup>h</sup>an aigsi? <sup>i</sup>gan chluais. an cluas k l gan aigsin? <sup>j</sup>an aireg mhenman? <sup>k</sup>an taidhbhsí dhligidh? m n <sup>l</sup>cia haoís an domain an aoi áirreacht? <sup>m</sup>cid céda dar haisné- o dhedh, tre uadh n-aidhbhsion? <sup>n</sup>cia righ dia rohaisnéis aoí iar p q na hairecc? <sup>o</sup>Cé miadh iteatha la rígh iar suidhe? <sup>p</sup>aoí có r s hairreacht, <sup>q</sup>i ndluimh fa ndréchtaibh? <sup>r</sup>Cis lir a crotha? t u x <sup>s</sup>Cis lir a drecha? <sup>t</sup>Cis lir a datha? <sup>u</sup>Cis lir a fodhla? y <sup>v</sup>z <sup>w</sup>y cis lir a gnúisi? <sup>x</sup>Cis lir a cinela? Cidh i n-aragar a coibhnes? coimhgne ardbé go sochraide suadh. fuiriredh subha. <sup>e</sup>dioghail dubha, <sup>f</sup>baile bél. líth cluaisi. airfidedh menman, 30 tuarusdol n-úadh. Fo chen aoí.

## Fregra sonna.

a b c a .i. i ndorchaidhéata. [b] .i. Aoí mac Ollamain c .i. dFiachna d e mac Dealbaith. [d] .i. i riocht ingshine macdhacht. e .i. do Aoi

<sup>1</sup> o obscure.<sup>2</sup> gl. .i. teis.<sup>3</sup> over ia: tig.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1564 tiasc ai i n-anmaim Dé. <sup>b</sup> O'D 232 tisca bri ban finn. <sup>c</sup> O'D 989. <sup>d</sup> O'D 990. <sup>e</sup> O'D 224. <sup>f</sup> O'D 1197.

mac Ollamuin. [f] .i. ina chodladh. g .i. menman. h .i. ó šúil. fg h [i] .i. as éstecht o chlúais. k1 .i. as taigisi dhligid. [m] .i. isin i kl m cuigedh aimsir. no i ttosuch an chetramadh aimsir. [n] .i. tre n laoidh arachuir. o .i. dFiachna mac Dealbhaoid. [p] .i. triocha o p 5 bo. qr .i. as i sgéluibh, no in aondluimh. [s] .i. filidheacht, 7 qr s bairdne. t .i. ainm, ús, 7 domhnus. [u] .i. fionn, dubh, 7 brec. tu x .i. secht n-aisde na filidheachta, 7 secht n-aisde na bairdne. no x dha fodhail dég mar adeir thusa. [y] .i. u. gnúisi didin. z .i. y z aoi, 7 anaoi .i. aor, 7 moladh.

10 [150<sup>a</sup>] <sup>a</sup> Fo cen aoi. ingen tsoifis, siur chelle. inghen menman. <sup>b</sup> miadhach, mordha, moaighthech mainbthech, <sup>b</sup> moaighes drucha. dluthaibh cerda ceird chaomh choir, con-can bretha. <sup>c</sup> beridh darbha. muchaidh ainbfios, in-féd anba, <sup>d</sup> insluinne gach ran, gach recht. gach miadh, gach mes. gach saor, gach soiféthadh. 15 gach suidhiughadh. gach n-ord, gach n-ard, gach n-airiomh, gach n-airenach i ttigh medhrach miodhchuarta. In-féd gach caoin. gach lí, gach cumhdach. Docan duisibh righ sgeo rioghna recht, ardaoí ainm gnáth, aoi ararainig Aoí mac Ollamhain meic Dealbhaith, saor sonaisg, sochraíd soichineoil, <sup>e</sup> ar d líghidh 20 in arduibh aidhbsion aireanchaibh, ar d líghidh iar n-aisneis digh do thuirne suighdhéraibh, aragair<sup>1</sup> íotaidh cethrar an cedna fecht, iaromh go digh nonbhair gach cirt, cingidh adesa d líghidh fria dechmhaidh fria harda aidhbsiona. <sup>f</sup> esimh, teisimh, <sup>g</sup> ealaing. teallaing. a hainm i ccaoimthecht fria hanail, sochraíd 25 sonaisg. sruth de díochas i mbi fri tengaidh, clúasach éstec[h]tach tóthanach a hainm i mbi i gcluais, airmhidnech lí buidhe buan bendachta, <sup>h</sup> molbhthach a hainm in atlaighther, grian ard go saoíre soillsi, attaoidhe tech medhrach miodhchuarta a hainm idir airfideachuibh.

30 Buan bé nán [a h-]ainm gnáth, aoi ararainig Aoí mac Ollamh- an meic Dealbhaith, con-midhither do chách iar na dhligedh dirithe a ndíre. ingáirdighthe ána aimsiora. inad erchuir cach resíu róisiodh a dhligidh dech [150<sup>b</sup>] <sup>i</sup> ar con-cleith eagna in

<sup>1</sup> corrected from aragar.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1207. <sup>b</sup> O'D 665 moighes druth. <sup>c</sup> O'D 629 (where it is cited from 'Cain techta'); H 38. <sup>d</sup> O'D 1350 insluind each ran each recht. <sup>e</sup> O'D 16 aidhbsi co ndliged i n-arduib ar inchaib. <sup>f</sup> O'D 801. <sup>g</sup> O'D 802. <sup>h</sup> H 37. <sup>i</sup> O'D 27 ar concleith ecna in abraib imbais.

abhraibh iomhuis ní aos élesa<sup>1</sup> caich, cach dia adhlaic fádhesin. doboing fíor dan fíor can. con-cesa Bretha neimhedh.

[x]

Ail tsenma tre filidheacht.

<sup>a</sup>Aile senm sernar n-iomhus. <sup>b</sup>indeall crot, cuiuslenna coíre. <sup>c</sup>cumhdagħar dána Aodha Sláine. sinnes, sefna, siofais, díos- <sup>d</sup>chuimrigh a cholptha. menma édrocht. ardotoáisiott sáoidh, doroimdither ainbhféith anbhúith. saoithe n-iondomhain, taiseal ndomhuin. admholta céis. ad-bath a tullainne; aile. Aile senm.

Ail tighe tre filidhecht.

Áile tech tuighthe téccairte, n-urghlan n-ursgartha<sup>2</sup>, niba <sup>10</sup> tech cuan na cethra. tech i mbí <sup>d</sup>fiadh is fáilte; áile suidhe n-árd n-esartha. i mbí clúmh chubhaidh cosartha<sup>2</sup> Aile tech.

Áile tech miodhchuarta. miolsgothaibh. fiadh fath fosaidh mainbthech a imeal, <sup>e</sup>garbh n-eochrach a chrann (mbí), bláithe biothcóire a dha ursain, urárd n-airgsionach a fordorus, dron- <sup>15</sup> chaol a chomla. beir tabhair a għlas, loiched a šoillsi, uirréidh a lár, áilter a airighe, <sup>f</sup>tothluighther techt i ttech go rígh, a fios filedh, a bunadh fíor. dotíagh i ttech, docing ar a lár, as diom ní gaibhther miodchuarda mår. Áile tech.

<sup>g</sup>Áile laith go meala maith, dotégh i ttech a clú clothach, diainbhrethac[h] rathach rothabhartac[h]. as adhbhus áiltius gach cruaidh ger glan gionach, emer saor soighen; fo chen laith; Aile laith.

Aile laith líoghach, fo chen laith lioghach. lán binn buadhach, <sup>h</sup>brúctaidd fri híath nAnann. tria ad-ces formblas, tre šioth sires, <sup>25</sup> <sup>i</sup>sires donn doibheoil; siasair gach rolaith, roghlas imbí oichenn. oghbħuidhe a dath n-uile, <sup>j</sup>fionnluasgħach lí súla i mbí ina condūl. caoin a tucht tuindfedhain i mbí [151<sup>u</sup>] ina dais. damħach ramħ-ach forramħach i mbí ina fénuibh fiadhach, daisioch aitreibħtach i mbí ina sabħħall, samħond, cotonn,<sup>3</sup> codaltach. i mbí ina comh- <sup>30</sup>

<sup>1</sup> after élesa ei expuncted.

<sup>2</sup> over th, t d.

<sup>3</sup> sic O'Curry, but in the original the two final letters are obscure.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1444 ailiu seinnm sernair [imbed] n-imbais.

<sup>b</sup> O'D 1095.

<sup>c</sup> O'D 1447. <sup>d</sup> Cp. O'D 875. <sup>e</sup> O'D 233 garb nochrach a crand mbith blaith bith coire. Cp. IT iii. 51.

<sup>f</sup> O'D 1565 cp. IT iii. 51.

<sup>g</sup> O'D 1218 ailiu [aile E] laith lam co meild maith. <sup>h</sup> O'D 46; <sup>infra</sup> p. 68, § 23.

<sup>i</sup> O'D 666 siriš donn dibeoil. <sup>j</sup> O'D 1199.

luighe, ruicthech, griosach, guasachtach i mbí a ttíorthar. caoín órdan forbhronach i mbí ina codladh, slan adceisiom, slan adluidh-sim, esgonga adling meic gach daonchuinn ; tiodhnagar dil dile. Áile laith.

5    <sup>a</sup>Aile dáilemhain dúilibh dligidh, <sup>b</sup>do-glionn mo dhígh, dánuibh iomhuis, bruchtaibh Anann, uas a cennuibh *con-sní* ail <sup>c</sup>áiltius n-écces go líon bertus, <sup>d</sup>brioghtar mesge. i mblechtaibh damh, <sup>e</sup>fáth bris a ainm, cédludhach fria cruit, ruchtaigh fria borb, tiobhra fri egsna urrainn fri áil. urlaite fri dáil. Áile.

10    Fo-chen easgra bélmhár, bledhmhár, deoghmhár, dermhár, dían a deogha, <sup>f</sup>derg a luisi, lóichett a chloth. fo chen.

<sup>g</sup>Áile esgra n-udmall n-airgid. fledhmhar, deoghmhár, oísgidh uaine. óghfaon a chros, miodhchuaird a all, foirchrédh a chos, <sup>g</sup>mes a fordul, forga n-áile. Áile.

15    <sup>h</sup>Aile uisge somblas do dhígh, dech do leannuibh, brioghach n-adhbhus, <sup>i</sup>do-glinn úadh a glasaibh Temhrach, ar rofédar i mbrú Berbha, ar diándoceil, tennaidh ar úir, cot-róir an úir. áillemh aidhche, soirciúmh ré, <sup>j</sup>idér do chúach, <sup>k</sup>úairemh do dheóin, deóraidh srúaim súighe gáoth cartha flaith fesgar 20 buarach, donigh saotha, súighe fód solamh iar ndáil. Áile.

*ha* [y]    Morann dixit; do mheisbrethaibh.

*is?* Mesior maoithghleth ina n-eallamh n-ionad, Mesir umha iarná foirgsin. Mesir iarn iarna thomhus, mesir iubhar ingin, mesir ór, sgeó airged n-aileann iar n-aille, <sup>m</sup>mesir aigde ar a demhne. 25 mesir édoch ar a dhaingne, ar a dhíde, <sup>n</sup>7 a dhath. mesir fiora ar a fferghniomha, mesir mná ar a ngensa, <sup>o</sup>7 a lámhthoradh, <sup>p</sup>7 a ngart. mesir ingena ar a bfeile, mesir brethmhna ara bfírinne. mesir goibhne ara ccethardha. Mesir cerda ar a n-ionnracus, <sup>q</sup>7 a ndruine, <sup>r</sup>7 a n-iodhna. [151<sup>b</sup>] mesir dumha ar a ndoimhghniomha. 30 <sup>s</sup>mesir bú ara seghamhla. mesir arm iar na faobhruibh. mesir giallna iar na ffriothfoltuibh. <sup>t</sup>mesir leptha ar leth, mesir aptha ar trian, mesir crann iar na thoirthibh mesir eocha ar a méd sgeó crotha, dathaibh sgeo rethaibh, <sup>u</sup>mesir fiana iar na ngaluibh

OD 615  
OD 616

itna BN (

<sup>a</sup> O'D 667 ailiu Dúilem duilib dligid.

<sup>b</sup> O'D 615.

<sup>c</sup> O'D 246.

<sup>d</sup> O'D 247 brighter meisce mlechtaib [mblechtaib. E] dam.

<sup>e</sup> O'D 248.

<sup>f</sup> O'D 1200. <sup>g</sup> O'D 884. <sup>h</sup> O'D 669. <sup>i</sup> O'D 616 doglinn

glasai temrach. <sup>j</sup> O'D 668. <sup>k</sup> O'D 669 uraib do dheoin.

<sup>l</sup> O'D 800. <sup>m</sup> O'D 748, cp. 1078. <sup>n</sup> O'D 1442; cp. Cormac Y

1135. <sup>o</sup> Cp. Laws ii. 1782. <sup>p</sup> O'D 1037.

<sup>a</sup>meisir ailt iar na áit, sgeo fenamhnuibh; ara midethar saoidh saoirsi chaich iar na <sup>b</sup>friochnamh, no ara <sup>c</sup>foghnamha.

[z]

Don bhairne ann so.

Cescc cidh dlighedh i ffil an bhairne las na fileadh oibh, iná toimhdither fri fiadh na de-ach? <sup>a</sup>amhail roghabh rithim arradh<sup>1</sup> Mettuir, as amhlaidh atáid na báird cona mbairne arradh (<sup>t</sup> i ffarradh) na ffileadh. gusna hibh aircedluibh toimhsibh.

<sup>d</sup>Cescc cis lir baird docuisin? ní *ansa* a sé décc .i. ocht saor-bhaird, <sup>e</sup> ocht ndaorbhaird.

Daorbhaird<sup>2</sup>

Ocht ndaorbhaird cédamus .i. cílbard, srúbhard bard loirge, drisioc, crom-luatha, sirthe, rionnaidhe, <sup>10</sup> <sup>f</sup>long-bhárd.

Ocht saorbhaird dno .i. bobhard, bárd aine .i. mac baird, <sup>g</sup> ua araille, tuathbard, adaimh tuath, adhmall arachan tuath <sup>15</sup> <sup>h</sup> righ; <sup>i</sup> tigernbhard as tigernasidhe cona dhibh célibh décc lais, <sup>j</sup> Sruth do aill asé tánaisi n-anrudha, ansoas bairne lais dochansaidhe cóir, <sup>k</sup> éccóir ina bhairne, <sup>l</sup> ni fúibhen a dhíre dáigh a sóiñis. Ansruth bairne dochansidhe ánsos gan indlighedh fombia bairne, <sup>m</sup> Ríoghárd .i. righe, <sup>n</sup> bairne lais amhail robhaoí Tnuthghal mac Ceallaigh Rí Musgráighe Miotaine, no Bran <sup>20</sup> Fionn, mac Maoil octraigh for na Désibh, no Flannagan mac Ceallaigh for feraib Bregh, no Égnechán mac Dálugh for Cinél Conuill as de asbeir an file.

<sup>e</sup>Dlomhthar derbh duimh do creath caonsrothaibh; cis baird bérda do ionchuibh airer aire, <sup>25</sup> <sup>o</sup>nach berdaid aire? Bélaire óibhél. arascan ceird culbard, cenmóthá bard srúibhe, suaill lais long-bhárd <sup>p</sup>luindemh dhíobh drisiuc, di-thracht i luath lenn<sup>is</sup>, labair sior Siortha, sloin[n] go réil Rionnaidhe, <sup>q</sup>resgaibh logha lo(ng)-bhárd, lochtaibh feith fri dán gan dire dí( . ).

[152<sup>a</sup>]<sup>3</sup> <sup>r</sup>Dociallathar airibh airmhe ochtar uasa, ma la henngus <sup>30</sup> n-airbherad. ar fes betha bobhard beith dona bi de diolmhain díreach breo bard aine, arachan tuatha tuathbhard, do-sli uath

<sup>1</sup> *gl. i. i ffarradh.*

<sup>3</sup> *in marg. sup. Breatha.*

<sup>2</sup> *in marg.*

<sup>a</sup> O'D 868. <sup>b</sup> Cp. O'D 852. <sup>c</sup> O'D 47; cp. 1219. <sup>d</sup> Cp. IT iii. 5. <sup>e</sup> O'D 749 dlomthar derbduim di creith cáin srothaib. <sup>f</sup> O'D 1202. <sup>g</sup> O'D 750 .i. dichlither, ut est dciallathar airibh airme ochtaib uaisi.

admall. Án tene tighernbard, dá n-etchett dhá sé soichéle, sluinn cumhal coic naire airbhert, ar-saidh siodhbhoith, sruth do aill, arconn-la cethramhain go saoidh sruamnach, ail ansruth<sup>1</sup> ailidh leth go saoithe secht sé. Rosaigh rioghbhard roimhiadh, 5 <sup>2</sup>midhidhther mionn nemhthesa nair.

Ró miodhair Neire nemhedh gach báird fri gradha Féne; fionnathar rioghbard, tighernbard, bobhard, longbard, bard buaignech, bard bomma, tamhan, drisiuc, obhlaire, sruth do aill, la hollamhain in aonghradh gaibhther, fri airigh ndésa téid 10 tighernbhard, edir i mbrúighibh treabh túath. áon ansruth áirmhither, lethdíre rígh ráidhther, Serthonn saor samhluighther, samhluibh aireach áird, tamhan dian did-loing bánsrotha bhard mbinn, miter fri hairigh tuísi, teid bóbhárd búaidh aínbhrethach gradh mbóairech, beith la dire nemhidh nemhthighther, dia 15 threibh théchta tinnmhesnaibh, tiodhnacluibh geall comhnadh-muimm cóir, go trí sédoibh suidhíghther, gaibheda bobíd, ar as aoingín gaibhther. gaibedh bóbard bóidhire. buaighnech bard bithdírech, díre ógairech dhoibh. midhither fior ferbhiathuibh deisi dhóibh do bunadh a sealbh saor, drisioc <sup>b</sup>do-grinn go téora 20 certle comhnadma cidh echttar chriocha imdhearga, miodhchúarta tighe moir.

### Tomhus báirdne.

<sup>a</sup>Cesc an ffil tomhus forsan mbairdne? fil égin tomhus fri cluais, <sup>7</sup> cóir n-anála, <sup>7</sup> ar ná cam, ná rudhrach inne, na uathadh 25 fria hiolar, na eccnairc fri freacnairc, na dimbríogh, no foirbhrígh, na rofad, na roghair, ná fresnés go n-aisnés, na écdhath, na eccenelus, na ecuibhdhius, na alt, (na) dialt i ccoimhreim innté; <sup>d</sup>as ann as comharc bairdne téchta an tan do gn(ith)er samhlaidh.

[152<sup>b</sup>]

<sup>30</sup> <sup>e</sup>Cesg cid an comharc bairdne? comrag ann sin; ar an ni con-ricce a chubhaidh fri araill; go ffreagradh a dhá salchubaidh, <sup>7</sup> a da lanchubaidh.

Cesg cid a chubhaidh? ni *ansa*. coibhfiadh ann sin ar an ni as ionann fiadh airegdha benus an dá focal in imfregra; ar gé

<sup>1</sup> here leth expuncted.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1220. <sup>b</sup> O'D 570 doigrinn co teora crith comnadma; cp. 617.  
<sup>c</sup> O'D 803. <sup>d</sup> O'D 428. <sup>e</sup> O'D 48 cest, cid in comrac.

<sup>5</sup> *ni dleghar dona bardaibh eolus i ffedhaibh ina i nde-eachuibh dleghar* doibh a cubhaid techta do urmuisi, *7* do aithne fria cluais, *7* aignedh; as imne doghniad na saorhaid a mbhairdne, go ttabair saoire dhoibh la henngus, *7* a ffolta ar chena, amhail doruirmhisiom.

Cescc caide <sup>1</sup>deocair <sup>2</sup>edir rann *7* comharc? *ni ansa.* as aire asberar rann aire; as ionann cubaid a imfregra ina leth toisioch, *7* ina leth déghenach; amhail roghab;

<sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup>Rossa ruadh ó rosuidhighter an sluagh,

teg mór ffer, *7* ech, docum craobhie Fert Luighdheach. <sup>10</sup>

Os na na [*sic*] daorhaid cia hainm doberar dia n-airchedol an tan nád cosdoighther for choir mbairdne? *ni ansa.* bruth sguadh, amhail luibhredh docuirither muir, ar as ainm do suidhe bruth, no brodh sguadh. do eglomar ní do mhaith adsuidhe, an aill nícon bí a mhaoin; imthá samhlaidh bairdne na ndaorbard na <sup>15</sup> sechither dlıghedh, bid focla maithe ann, *7* comhraca séghdha; araill nícon fiu cluais; is aon ann dobheir daoire doibh, *7* anairreachus. *7* a ainennghus. *7* a mbeith gan tothchusa.

Dofil fiora bélgaucha beicither do daoinibh dunadhoibh. Dofil do óicc ndroichberrtha. *duabhair* cuidechta. Dofil cenn *con* <sup>20</sup> daoine, *con* tairrnge troghain tréid, can a ccerd, *connach* aigille aigillter. Áilett brothlach biadh buirb bogthóin, *4*brucht-aid go saluibh samhuisg saíth anurlamh ada roirtheid. roda bid<sup>3</sup>

[aa] <sup>13f</sup> d . . . [153<sup>a</sup>] ccuig seudaibh indeurach aigthe aoin. [d] ar níse gaodae fir chairde na caraid colna<sup>4</sup> (e) ná cimidh. ced cnedh, <sup>25</sup> g h ar as guin colna cimedha. (g) gláimh enech. (h) aimhreacha gnuisi i k l rosa roriamhrenar. (i) rian aoire. [k] <sup>5</sup>iomorchor *ban*, (l) breth m n anbhfur ainbhffis, (m) urchur ainbh anbhfsód, (n) érenar lethéric o p q (o) lér conid aicertus, (p) liontar a ndíre, (q) ní dilsighther iars daighe n-enech, (r) ní dhiobhdae aithghin; [s] ar dia n-iar- <sup>30</sup> fasttar bidh áirde on eric, a Mhoraind. [153<sup>b</sup>]

<sup>1</sup> deocair written over defin, which is expuncted.

<sup>3</sup> hiatus in MS.

<sup>2</sup> in marg. r.

<sup>4</sup> n obscure.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 771. <sup>b</sup> O'D 428 atá dethbir itir rand *7* comrac. <sup>c</sup> Cp. IT iii, pp. 18 and 46. <sup>d</sup> O'D 250. <sup>e</sup> O'D 1082. <sup>f</sup> O'D 1098.

[b] i. ar gidh drochdhuine as-renar ina (...) <sup>1</sup> i. ar gidh droch- b  
dhaonnacht i leth re filedh( . . ) (e) <sup>1</sup> (i.) cidh olc a dhaondacht  
i leth risin filidh (n)ocha d( . . ) <sup>2</sup> ann a dhligedh i leth re fer  
athchantana i. ni d( . . ) <sup>2</sup> daim dhóibh gan lethchoirpdhíre in  
5 athchanta ( . . ) <sup>2</sup> na gláimhe.

[c] i. Daig as teóra cumhala go ccúig seudaibh aithighe im- c  
dhergtha a aighthe, no in imdh[ergad a]aighthe go hindírech,  
letheneclann rígh tua(i)the a lethairer iar bpendaid 7 éric i( . . ) <sup>2</sup>  
ain a aoire; no as letheneclann gan a ( . . ) <sup>1</sup> as amlaiddh súd eséc  
10 an tan as let( . . ) <sup>2</sup> lethairer as cúig seoid dá ttegaid tri b(a)  
saidhe i. bó mhór ann 7 cethre samhaisge: a( . . ) <sup>1</sup> letheneclann gan  
airer <sup>3</sup> as chuíg seoid ( . . ) <sup>1</sup> bo agus samaiscc iad annsaidhe i. t(ri)  
colp(ta) <sup>4</sup> trín 7 da cholpthaigh cethraimhe ar bhoin 7 ar samh-  
aisg i. Daigh as teóra cumhala go ccúig seudaibh da ttig leth-  
15 chumhal, letheneclann rígh túaithe sin i n-athchantain a áoire  
indlighthighe, no as letheneclann rígh túath i n-athchantain a  
áoire dliughighe; An tan as áoir indlighthech do rígh í, nochar  
dhligh an file a déunamh; an tan as áoir dhliughthech do rígh  
túath í, ro dhligh an file a déunamh andsaidhe.

20 [d] i. ar na roghonae tú na fir ris a mbí cárde dhuit i. colann d  
don fior urradhais i. na an lucht risa mbi caradradh colna dhuit  
i. caradradh do cholna i. cairdes cíche 7 glúine i. ná colann nach  
carad i. gach aon nach ciontach fris.

[e] i. ná an cimidh ar na díles dfior bunaidh .c. cnedh dfer- e  
25 thain i. cinntech ar éccinnteach.

[f] i. úair amhail an chimedha tre na cholainn so síos. g i. fg  
athchantain na gláimhe díccinne na haoíre, niba díles do nech guin  
an chimbidh acht don tí frisi ndéne cion i. amhail iocar lethfiach  
re fine in nguin an chimidh, sic as letheneclann in athchantain na  
30 haoíre et cetera. h i. ainmhedh na haighthe ro recadh roimhe h  
risin filidh.

[i] i. iomad athchantana na haoire ásas desidhéc i. lethadh i  
go mór. k i. an ni iomaircitt na mná na hupa ar dhaighin serce k  
coimsighe iar ttiachtain fuachtana i. leth ind. 1 i. an breth 1  
35 anfoirithnech bheres nech tre ainbhfios i. an gúibhreth tré  
anbhfód an tan roghabh uimpe; leth bhéos.

*Glosses on  
satire not  
in Nero B*

<sup>1</sup> about 5 letters lost.

<sup>2</sup> about 3 letters lost.

<sup>3</sup> airt MS. with t expuncted.

<sup>4</sup> From this point to end of page the writing is in long lines.

m [m] .i. an t-urchar ainéolach dobher nech tré anbhfaitches dar n cladh, tar tech, tar crích [n] .i. érnither .i. íocthar lethéric comh-o raite ann .i. in gach ní dhibh sin. o .i. as lér amhail ro chumacertaighis na nethe sin 7 cidh tre anbhfót no aínbhfios asrenar p q an t-imdheargadh. p .i. an ní as dír ann [q] .i. nocha díles liom an 5 díghe iaramh doberar isin enech .i. an lethchumhal gach aonaigh, 7 an lethséid gach aidhbrigha .i. diubhartadh .i. tolugh-udh enech.

rs [r].i. o bhias rann do dhíre [s].i. uairdía n-iarfáither don mhedh-omhain bidh airde (...)<sup>1</sup> on do bhi n-ionchuibh inntibh, .i. 10 bidh airdi de an éric on dunn .i. ón breithem dia n-agartar ima-le.

Asedh sgéul foraihmenatar sunn: <sup>2</sup> Baoí rí for Ultuibh Taisech Cernodon a ainm. Ba díbh (...) na fileadháibh, ra naórsad; go ttarla teóra bolga corcra for a grúaidh, on, ai(ni)m (...)anna saidhe; Robhaoí file in ghnáis Chernodon Foachtach féigh a <sup>15</sup> ainm; Fia (...) do Foachtach cia díre doberar i n-ainmheadh, 7 in aoír gan chionta, 7 i ró n (...) Foachtach .u.ii. n-aingelgeine,<sup>3</sup> ol sé,<sup>4</sup> i nglaimh dhíghinn gan chionta do neoch nad (...) dhéug do ghealaírged ar gach cumhuiil díbh .i. trián do airged, 7 trian do (...) sin in aonaigdhe, 7 ór fair .u.ii. n-uinge .xxx. ann sin <sup>20</sup> do gealaírged, 7 trian uin (...) la Foachtach ann sin do cach; a les fesin immorro doghni Foachtach céinmothá (...) as edh raidhessomh ann so; secht fflesgaigh focrdtha flesg tar (...) [154]<sup>4</sup> (...)des Foachtach i bhfechta (le)s Chernodon a (ri)g .i. (e) rod aorad (...) (collud cochta Cernodon) (...) (rai)des sunn <sup>25</sup> secht n-uinge airgid, 7 leth n-uinge, 7 secht mba fionna oidherga, dha chumhuil inn sin. (...) (cor)cra .u.ii. n-uinge airgid, lene do daghchulpait bes fiu dhá sgreaball deug; teóra cuma[la], 7 (...) n-uinge inn sin uile. Derg beól .i. robdar derg na beól roghaphsad an aoir a ndiaigh an tí (...) daróna; ar ní bhattività cion- <sup>30</sup> aidh Chernodon frisin ti ro doathghabh in ndeghaidh an fileadh. Tabh[ar]thar diu .u.ii. cumhala i sodhain agus cuig seoid ór as gan cionta rogabhsaidhe, ar as i ccairde (...)<sup>5</sup> Chernodon fri gach n-aon acht an tí adchotich. Do chor decmhaice arna fileadháibh ar na dear (...)<sup>6</sup> r n-indlighthigh.

35

<sup>1</sup> about 4 letters lost.

<sup>2</sup> For this anecdote see also ZCP vii. 300; ÉRIU xi. 45.

<sup>3-8</sup> in parentheses in MS.

<sup>4</sup> First seven lines are long.

<sup>5</sup> about 3 letters lost.

<sup>6</sup> about 5 letters lost.

[154<sup>b</sup>] <sup>a</sup>A Morainn a mhaoinigh a mhochta mite díre cháich iarna míadh. mora foghla measa airill – aird, munab esionraic, anbfoltach esbhaidhibh tuaithe, ar rosuidhethar brethemhain gacha dána ardmes coir gacha dula teiss :

[a] Ní henech n-aintrinn ; **(b)** nís grísi gonaidh, **(c)** ná gláimhe a b c ngrúaidhe, **(d)** munab ór nAiffir nEttblaith n-eúdaidh : **(e)** ní d e háinse enech ruirech, na ollamhan. **(f)** ar as diofaosamh do doch- f raidibh a ndíre. **(g)** diámbad bí berad sescca semhe lethsáor. **(h)** g h sochla dámh. **(i)** dech fflesgaigh, **(k)** dech n-iondráith, **(l)** do i kl 10 réibh remhibh, ro nadhaim, **(m)** ni gonae gruaidhe goaibh m ansois, **(n)** ná súil, **(o)** na srúbh, ná smech smiotghno, **(q)** la n o q dhá sé séudaibh sile, **(r)**<sup>b</sup> sgeó díre rígh roigh, **(s)** ro dáigh mo rs thengadh tuigfidher. **(t)** ni thabhair díre góraill. **(u)** ní saigh tu nuairecht nemhtes.

[154<sup>a</sup>] **[a]** .i. ni dhearnae sibh antoraind no aintréun ina ion- a chaibh tré ghláimh dhíginn, no ní dhéunae dán tréun dhibh *conat* taí fiul esibh an tan ná f'reagrad. **[b]** .i. im lanáoir .i. ní dhernae b sibh guin as gríosda im ghláimh ndíginn. **[c]** .i. an glasgha- c bháil. **[d]** .i. muna feudae sibh ór nAiffir 7 r̄l 7 ór nEbluaid no d 20 nEdblaith do beth agaibh ; munab or nAiffir, 7 r̄l. ainm an ionaid a ndeuntar an t-ór ; muna faghbha bánór, no dergór ná deunad ní díbh sin : agus ar sochraide ráidh adubhaint sé sin, 7 gin go ffaghbha sé sin, geubhthar ní ele úadh : no gomadh uime adéu- radh sé sin, <sup>1</sup>uair ní dóigh les a faghbháil do ghréus,<sup>1</sup> ar ná 25 dearntar an aoir do ghréus. **[e]** .i. rí tuaithe 7 a ollamh do e rímhé sunn .i. ní ró áinsid enech an roirígh, nach a ollamhan tre gláimh ndíginn. **f** .i. ar as diofuisimthe do diochairdibh an ni as f dír ann ; agus asé cuid an <sup>1</sup>ar<sup>1</sup> ann, uair adubhramar romhainn : munab nAiffir nEdblaith. **g** .i. Madh dia raibh betha eóluis gusin g 30 tí bhéres an bhreth .i. brethemhnaighther sescca i ccóraid ann 7 a leth i saoíre 7 a leth a ndaoíre .i. leth an .xxx. **(no 60)** so do rígh túaithe ina choirpdhíre, 7 ina eneclainn conid airiur, 7 an leth ele don ollomhain fon chóir cétna.

**[h]** .i. (as) deghchlú dhoibh an daimse leo dia ttigh. **i** .i. bhega h i 35 .i. a dech 7 flesgach in eallach na hérce romhainn .i. (...) <sup>2</sup> (f) lesc-

*Glosses  
not in Ne  
BN.*

<sup>1-1</sup> within parentheses MS.

<sup>2</sup> about 5 letters lost.

k cach as díbh ellgighther leth an tsesgaid. **k** i. móra i. a dech as ionghabhála i ráthachus. i. do roí( . . .)<sup>1</sup> i roí dochum catha ada l iníoca a cion i. iondula i ráith íad ar aoí n-aoísi sic [1] i. x. ffir mhiodhbhaigh ( . . .)<sup>2</sup> haid don roí i ndeuntar breth dhóibh i. m roimhe ar fud a ferainn. **m** i. glasgabhall ann so i. ni rá( . . .)<sup>3</sup> 5 n gruaidhe o ghaeibh na ndroichsés na háoire. **n**. guilliudh i. ní o tharda tú mér for do ( . . .)<sup>3</sup> súil nech ele. **o** i. camadh a srubh i. ní tharda tú mér for do šróin más olc srón nech ele ( . . .)<sup>4</sup> sibh mér for bhar smech ge ma smiotach smech nech ele i. ní thugae do laimh ar do ( . . .)<sup>4</sup> dbhidh másá smiotach smech an fir ele. Smit 10 i. cluas gnó<sup>5</sup> i. cuidbhiudh i. cuidbiodh de ( . . .)<sup>6</sup> aignedh amhail q mhaothán a chlúaisi. **q** i. lá dhá sé do séudaibh as é ní šiles ann sin da ( . . .).<sup>6</sup> bhuaibh ; sechtmadh eneclainne righ túath sin isin faigett gan chuibhdhes i. silfitt da sé séud( . . .)<sup>6</sup> i. dha cholpthach dhéug do righ túaithe i. sechtmadh eneclainne in urradhus. 15 **r** [r] ( . . .)<sup>6</sup> (s)aighther an eneclann sin do rígh i. doslífear na nemhthesa uile más fri rígh no uasalghrádh dognétheor ( . . .)<sup>6</sup>. **s** [s] chonaigh mo thengadh sa aga fáisnes gusan choirpdhíre, t 7 gusin eneclann súas, act cách ( . . .)<sup>6</sup> uódhén. **t** i. nocha ttabhair an eneclainn sin gosan eneclainn romhainn i. go heneclainn na 20 haoíre [a n]-as dír in eneclann thúas go araill go héric an fáighid. acht cách dhíbh d ioc ar a aighidh fén. ( . . .)<sup>6</sup> re fadhesin i. no ní thabhrann in sechtmadh in fáighitt ( . . .)<sup>7</sup>. **u** [u] muna iondaigh se recht as nuaidhe nemhthenchus ar ttús é ; no nocha n-iionsaighim ní as mo iná sin don richt sin ; no nocha 25 ( . . .)<sup>8</sup> a an recht nua sin i. ar nuaairecht i. noua lex. i. ní ren a nemhdedh *et cetera*. [155<sup>a</sup>.]

[dd]

Fachtna mac Senc(ha ce)c(*init*).

a b [a] Áor rígh nad recht roilae. (b) acht bás ní brethemh ruis c d ro airliosdair. [c] Dithle ríghthrebhe rígh, (d) no ríghfilidh. 30 e f (e) ro cimidh go roidhílsi roille ; (f) attacumhaing go cúig g h seóda, (g) la cumhul gach críche chinges. [h] Cosgradh uadh i k áonaigh. (i) asa moamh dhe díre ; (k) go lógh enech aonán cing cingidh.

<sup>1</sup> about 5 letters lost.<sup>3</sup> about 8 letters lost.<sup>5</sup> Cp. Corm. Y 693.<sup>7</sup> about 15 letters lost.<sup>2</sup> about 6 letters lost.<sup>4</sup> about 11 letters lost.<sup>6</sup> about 12 letters lost.<sup>8</sup> about 20 letters lost.

## Do éscce ann so.

[1] Co bia ésgé um rígh im recht coimhdhíre dhó? *(m)* dagh 1 m  
ró mhidhir Morann mórbhrúcht fis, *(n)* arcon-dla breth, ba adhradh n  
riocht, *(o)* bert de cumhal gacha beóla, fora mbaoghal fríth; o  
5 *(p)* friothghabháil airm escce i fferg i ffrechtrannaibh ferg, *(q)* p q  
fórmach de diabul, *(r)* dí chumhuil gacha láimhe léd.

[s] Guáiriughadh fer n-armach. *(t)* ni sémh sin sloinnter. s t  
(u) doslí cumhal for a secht dia dhíre dán. [155<sup>b</sup>.] u

[a] ( . . .)<sup>1</sup> nach recht áor rígh( . . .)<sup>2</sup> (a) 7 (n . . .)<sup>3</sup> e a riocat a  
10 uodhen do roairlnighesstar. a( . . .)<sup>4</sup> a aorad go hindlighthech  
. i. ni hérenar an fochuidbed masrether an mhóraor. b i. nocha b  
brethemh aga mbí ros eolais ro áirilnighes ní ele ann acht madh  
sin i. básughadh ar airer no ar eneclann i. acht bás ar an uiliodh-  
taidhe dleghar and. [c] i. ma dia n-adhbáleutlaither ní a trebh c  
15 rígh da ( . . .)<sup>4</sup> rígh. [d] i. o filidh an rígh. e i. ro áirilnighther de  
roichi ( . . .)<sup>4</sup> do roidhilsughadh ann ar airer. no ar eneclann ( . . .)<sup>4</sup>  
[f] i. émhchuimgither cuig séoid ann ó lucht na mb( . . .)<sup>4</sup> f  
uathadh i. cúig séoid bhíd i ccutruma risin seúd g( . . .)<sup>4</sup> and i.  
dá ttegaid tri ba i. ro saigh (for iarruir na .s.) g i. la cumhail g  
20 ( . . .)<sup>5</sup> mbó ar lucht na n-orchríche tar a ccémnighiond amach,  
uaithibh uile sin i ccuibhdhes, nó ó gach fior dhíobh in eúc-  
ccuibhdhes, saoirchélidhe sin uile, uair da madh daoí(r)chélidhe  
robhíadh rioth orra. Cidh fodera a laigdiu(*ghadh*) thall? dóigh  
gan dul sech lucht na n-orchríche gan (meud)ugadh dhóibh;  
25 Asé an fáth fodera a mhéudughadh ar lucht na ccrioch amuigh  
dia ndechsad secha idir; no dno chena gomadh ionann na cúig  
seoid sin, 7 an chumhal bhó mhór ann, 7 secht samhuisge iar  
n-esgaire don rígh do gach aon bhíos iman bhealach, 7 iman  
chrích, ná rugtar gad tarrsa. 7 dhá rugtar ad trí ba ó gach aón  
30 bhías iman mbealach úatha do chechta an da lethe, 7 .ui. ó gach  
áon bhíos iman chrích do chechta an da lethe, gin gob lais acht  
an dara leth don bhealach, no don chrích as cuig seoid uaithibh  
o lucht na <sup>6</sup>mbealach uathadh, 7 cumhal o lucht na n-orcrích;  
Fíach cubhusbhraith ó dhaoirchelibh sin isin each sliasda go

<sup>1</sup> about 10 letters lost.

<sup>2</sup> about 12 letters lost.

<sup>3</sup> about 4 letters lost.

<sup>4</sup> about 3 letters lost.

<sup>5</sup> perhaps 2 letters lost.

<sup>6</sup> From this point down to *nonbharaiibh* p. 51. 6 the text is continued in long lines.

Glosses on  
satire not  
in Nero BN

ruige móirséior a ccuibhdhius, nó as ó fiállach áirithe nach daoírcheile in euccuibhdhius, 7 cubhusbhrath ech sliasda an rígh robattar na daoírcheledha ann sin, 7 cethardha do bhiadh uaithibh ina gaid, 7 a cethraimheséc ina chubhusbrath úaithibh.  
 h [h] .i. comhsgaradh no comhsgaoiledh uádh as an aonach<sup>1</sup> .i. 5  
 i iomghuin, no deabhaidh, no dérad. i .i. as mór no as doiligh an k ní as dír and sin .i. Secht ccumhala gacha fir go móirséior. k .i. go 10 logh enech d ióc risan aon as cenn ór chémnighestar. [l] .i.  
 cionnus bhias ésce do chur um rígh 7 im gach riocht duine as m coimheneclann ris .i. file no epscop. [m] .i. as maith romesemh- 10  
 naighesdair Morann sin .i. bá mór, bá fionn .i. maith ag deliughadh brethe búsgra no beurla Morann ag ar bhruchtasdair an fios n go mór. n .i. condealga .i. as é ní róchoibhdeligh, no chaoín- 15  
 deligh an brethsa 7 ba hadarda don recht sin im radh firinne no firinne an rechta sin .i. as maith no n-adrann gach riocht no as maith adrasom do dhírghéutaidh .i. ba hadradha e do riocht edir o mhnaoi 7 fer, edir throgh agus tréun. [o] .i. iudicauit .i. asé ní 20  
 robhrethamhnaigheshtar de cumhal ó gach beul o ffrith baoghal in iomradh, ar fiach n-iomraidhte .i. robhrethemhnaigh .ui. mad in iomrádhudh, 7 a .ui. ar muin tuilche .i. cumal ó gach béul forsa ffrith baoghal iomráidhte robhrethemhnaighesdair dula fris, 25  
 7 sechtmhadh coirpdhíre, amhail asber a cCáin Phádraig cumal ocht n-uinge i ttocoml- fris.

p [p] .i. bertughadh .i. fiorghabháil aim do neoch do chur ésce q im nech ele tre ferg n-ésge. q .i. tórmáighther de diablaadh na 25  
 coirpdhíre adubhramar romhuinn .i. formaighidh diablaadh na herce roráidhes conid trian eneclainne ind sin do rígh túaithe. r 7 trian coirpdhíre lais; amhail asber; tubha fri gus. r .i. dá chumhail go ttriún ó gach láimh las mba laim( . . . )<sup>2</sup> an t-iomrádhud do dhéunamh; ar trian coirpdhíre sin isin iomrádhughadh a muin 30  
 tuilche in urradhas .i. dhá ch<sup>3</sup>( . . . )<sup>4</sup> triún ó gach láimh ris ar s laimhthenach. s .i. guairiughadh no gáiriughadh dona feraibh go n-arma( . . . ) fuil .i. amhail roghabh ésce do chnis .ui. t cumhala coirpdire inn, 7 laineneclann maine re cn( . . . )<sup>5</sup> [t] .i. 35  
 nocha sémhe, nó nocha suaille iná sin an ní aisnédhther do u sámhughadh ind. u .i. tuillter no áirilltn(ighter) airir for secht

<sup>1</sup> as a naonach MS.

<sup>3</sup> dh expuncted.

<sup>5</sup> about 10 letters lost.

<sup>2</sup> about 5 letters lost.

<sup>4</sup> about 7 letters lost.

ccumhala eneclainne do thiodhnacal, ind sin an tan as grádh sechta; no áiriltnighther ( . . )<sup>1</sup> bhrutuidh for secht ccumhala coirpdhíre, do thiodhnacal ann sin, an tan nach grádh sechta i. lanchoirp(dhire) laineneclann sin isin nguáiriughadh i. no secht 5 ccumhala gach láimhe go móiršesior; agus aseadh( . . )<sup>2</sup> sluaigh go trí nonbhabaibh.

[155<sup>a</sup> end] Dámha for cág so síos.

[a] A Mhoraind a mhaoinigh a mhochta ⟨b⟩ mitidh mes fíor a b for fodhail díre; ⟨d⟩ díreach gach díchedlaidh dána [156<sup>b</sup>] ⟨e⟩ d [e] 10 isuidhíghthe slechtaibh suadh la Rígh Gabhalmhuighe gan gaoí, ⟨f⟩ conaimes gart fri séne fáth, ⟨g⟩ filidh <sup>a</sup>nis fuinchesa f g go ffiondsrothaibh aircheadail.

.i.<sup>3</sup> a [155<sup>b</sup> end]

.i. iudica i. iustificationes i. ( . . )<sup>4</sup> nughadh atá iar bhfíor for b 15 ( . . . )<sup>5</sup> 7 díre ar dháimh sin.

.i. as doi as díre( . . ) lí( . . . )<sup>5</sup> mbí adhbhailched( . . . )<sup>6</sup> bh( . . . )<sup>7</sup> al d an dána( . . . )<sup>7</sup> do aós dána a( . . . )<sup>7</sup> a dhaimhe im g( . . . ).<sup>7</sup>

[156<sup>a</sup>] ( . . . )<sup>4</sup> do ordwighther ann( . . . )<sup>8</sup> don tsaoi maraon re [e] rígh Muighe g( . . . )<sup>9</sup> gan gaoi i. re rígh Uladh re Conchabhar.

20 Rí Muighe ghabhal i. Eachaídh mac Luchta *ut dicunt alii sed verius* Conchabhar. f. i. cotaimsighther an t-iomad tiodhnaicte [f] i. féle dhó ar a foáith do rér an fíneachais óna feraibh náraibh.

[g] ( . . . ) fri filedhaibh i. coná hardraighdis, no ní rodhínsed [g] ( . . . )<sup>9</sup> nír bho fuinedh dhóibh i. ní thugae ces dor( . . . )<sup>10</sup> dheúta 25 for na filedhibh agá ttáid na srotha taith( . . . )<sup>10</sup> na soais i. aircheadail.

[156<sup>b</sup> 5] Dámh cháe na ngradh ffileadh so síos.

[h] Conamas do Déan lón sáor suadh slechtaibh carad. ⟨i⟩ hi cethrar i ttigh. [k] cethrar imuigh. ⟨l⟩ coimghelt fri rígh, [m] con- k1 m 30 suidh cethrar tighe muintire miodhchuarta muighe. ⟨n⟩ Messa n

<sup>1</sup> about 8 letters lost.

<sup>2</sup> about 5 letters lost.

<sup>3</sup> line left blank.

<sup>4</sup> about 12 letters lost.

<sup>5</sup> about 14 letters lost.

<sup>6</sup> about 5 letters lost.

<sup>7</sup> about 20 letters lost.

<sup>8</sup> about 8 letters lost.

<sup>9</sup> about 4 letters lost.

<sup>10</sup> about 3 letters lost.

<sup>a</sup> With the following passages cp. H 2. 15, 85, 86 (O'Don. 1220-21).

o p loichet lethcherd. ⟨o⟩ laimhither dicedla dligidh, <sup>a</sup>[p] dréuchta qr coimhghne. cátaidh gach fis, [q] triúr i ttigh. ⟨r⟩ triúr i ttegh-s lach thige. [s] Suidhighthe balldorb adhmoll adhmoltaidh. t u ⟨t⟩ maidhes márdhúisi Rígh gabhalmuighe gan gaoí, ⟨u⟩ triúr x [y] i ttigh. ⟨x⟩ dís i tteghlach thighe. ⟨y⟩ Suidhighthe balldorrbard. 5 dís i ttigh, aoinfer imuigh; Suidhighthe drisiug aoinfer airsiúl ar bheulaibh foichlí. <sup>b</sup>Suidhighthe dul díbhech a aonar edir agus caindell; A Mhoraind.

[156<sup>a</sup> 12] [h] [i.] cotaimsighther do Dhéán na filidhiochta an t-iomad as [i] sóar aisnedhther maráon ris an saoí do chairdibh. i. i. for cuairt 10 an rígh. i. istigh i mbi an Rí.

[k] .i. istigh i mbi muintir an rígh i ttigh an tteghlaigh.

[l] (i. co)<sup>1</sup>mhfoighelt risin Rígh don cethrar bhíos ittigh an Rígh.

[m] (i. as)<sup>1</sup> caoín asdassomh .i. tairisidh an cethrar bhíos imuigh i 15 medhончуairt an tighe i mbí muinter an Rígh ar comhfoighelt riú.

n .i. mesiomhnaigh (?) si don tí aga ttá lethcerda risin ollamh an t-anstruth.

o .i. as laimthionach im adhbhalchantaín a aisde go dlichtech

p .i. sgeoil no duána, no laoídhe <sup>7</sup> rosgadha .i. Senchusa i. iomad 20 comaimsiodhachta aige craobha coibhnesa gach duine do beth aige go hÁdamh .i. dobher foruaisliughadh air gach fios uil aige .i. do sgeulaibh.

q q .i. i ttigh an rígh dho.

r .i. istigh i mbi an tteghlach amuigh.

s .i. sámhaighther no ordaighther so don adhmoltaidh as adha mholas .i. an tí aga tta ball don bhairdne .i. an clí, no suidhighther an ní atá don adhmoltaidh doní a moladh go háith ga mbi ball doirb na filidhiochta.

t .i. na seoid mhóra .i. ro mholusttar an rígh .i. canaidhsiomh a 30 dhíuáisi go mór do rígh Muighe gabhul gan gaoi inntibh, no máráon re Rígh Muighe gabhal gan indlighedh isin aircheadal u isin. u .i. i ttigh an rígh.

x .i. istigh i mbí an tteghlach.

y .i. samhaighther no orduighther so don bhard agá ttá ball do 35 bhairdne <sup>7</sup> bairdne ar filidhiocht<sup>2</sup> no don tí innisius a bhá a

<sup>1</sup> edge of margin folded over here: text now indecipherable.

<sup>2</sup>-<sup>2</sup> within parentheses MS.

mhaith a aisde do canaid an cli .i. uirdnes a bhá .i. a aisde *in alio loco* .i. sgéulughadh sobhraighe dona hibh rioghaibh, ⁊ airfidiud dobhraig don ógbaidh. ⁊ .i. isttigh i mbí muinter an ⁊ Rígh.

H 3. 18, p. 61 a.

A *bretha* neime deidhinach so.= ODaw. 941<sup>2</sup>

cf.

ODaw. 373

ODaw. 1526

ODaw. 213

(BN 177, 7)

ODaw. 390

ODaw. 32

ODaw. 374

ODaw. 375

1. Aidhbriugh i. indilsiugud. ut est ar ni haidbriugh for soth (?) forlengar for dilsi i. ni hinann do 7 nolinged do indilsiugud in firdilis rofothuida oco acanntest. [Cp. O'D 56.]
2. Fuidrecht i. frith. ut est dina fornocht fuidrecht i. dona airnechta firnochta innte.
3. Coicle i. folach. ut est nisnimraite na coicle crich cach aenduine derbhaight[h]er. [O'D 373.]
4. Tomhnadh i. baramail. ut est dian tomhnadh cach in diaidh araille is dó doronadh. 7 misdeine 7 mistomnathar. corp.
5. Teinn i. radh no canamuin. ut est fá intí notteinn i. no inti nostennann nóscanann an fer athcantana. [Cp. O'D 1526.]
6. Ar is bé carna i. ben cuicir. ar is ann is carn diarobhait .u. clocha ann. [See Irish Law 108.]
7. Gubha i. gabháil. ut est tuile gubha i. imat ngabála a trefocal.
8. Feith i. a. ut est ni tabair fiach feith so aiblibh imuis i. nocho tabair atargad fiach sin for i[n]ti agata inaebil a himat a ardsofes.
9. [p. 61<sup>b</sup>] Tubhtar i. cinnter. ut est atat teora ailche frisbenur cach aer 7 cach molad i. a tri ata uurderca t ata tairis-mech fristubenar i. is friu tubhair.
10. Nuin i. olc. ut est ni cuala coic nuin i. ni cuala ar man run olc damh. [O'D 390. Corm. Y 698.]
11. Ni i. olc. ut est arsaidh ní dicenn i. astar olc do neoch a nglam dicend. [O'D 32.]
12. Cubhair i. precháin t ilair. ut est septatur cubhair i. gur rosuighet na prechain onindaibh tú. t currosuidhet na cuibhair co crobhaibh derga acu i. na hilair. [Cp. O'D 374.]
13. Cru i. bodb. fechta i. cath. ut est cairbidhib crúfechta. [O'D 375.]
14. Glaidomuin i. sindaig (t mac tire).
15. Gudomhuin i. fennóga no bansigaidhe. <sup>1</sup>ut est glaidhomuin g. i. na deamuin goacha na morrigna. t go conach deamain

iat na bansigaide go *connach* demain iffrinn iat acht *demain* aeoir na fendóga.  $\ddagger$  eamnait anglaedha na sennaigh  $\wedge$  eamnait angotha na *fendóga*.<sup>1</sup> [See RC i. 36.]

16. Gubhi .i. beille .i. in *catha*. ut est regae  $\ddot{a}g$  eich gubhi .i. condechuis d  $\ddot{e}g$  amail téid ech anguba tresai.

17. Baire .i. brón  $\ddagger$  bás. ut est maile baire gaire.

ODar. 217; Corm. 698

18. Coisilset .i. saltra.  $\wedge$  cosluaidhit mär sin. ut est dit *coisilset* fort fiadhmaoine .i. rocosluaidhed fort. [O'D 627]

ODar. 627

19. [p. 62<sup>a</sup>]<sup>2</sup>  $\wedge$  Aithech .i. áithech<sup>4</sup> .i. oech laech .i. laech aith annsin. *bretha neme tós*.<sup>3</sup>

20. Slife .i. lethnúgudh. ut est imat *slife* laithirt leisge .i. *curra* leth imat leisce illaithi toirgne.

21. Imfaebhar .i. indliged. ut est tri himfaebair na glaime di-cinde adenum im ní is lugha na secht *cumala*  $\wedge$  im foichli sét  $\wedge$  im *secht cumala* cin elod apaíd na troisci. [H 4. 22. 88 = O'C 2134.]

22. Sini .i. sním. ut est cíi nech níthsine .i. innith  $\wedge$  snímh.

23. Tarla .i. tealgan. Aithghin .i. *cutruma*. ut est Ni contarla a mboinn riam na iaram anaithgin .i. nochorteilgestar in boinn roime na na degaid a *cutruma* ima mét.

24. Ingadh .i. ar eigin. ut est et is ingnadh ronucsat daine  $\wedge$  cethra ananmanna as.

25. Rinn .i. romainn. ut est inntai *rinn*.

26. Brigh .i. uallach. ut est Maudorn mor *uisceda brig* for-bhailidh. [supra 13. 1.]

27. Comaicc .i. ceimniugud  $\ddagger$  dol. ut est la sodhain atcomaicc in abhann ina tuind. [supra 13. 6.] Cf. O'Dar. 452

28. Foithirbe .i. imaire  $\ddagger$  gort  $\ddagger$  achad. ut est nicon roibhe *sechtmad foithirbe* otha sin *condice* muir doneoch robaidheda arna farcbadh *frais* do némannai inde. [supra 13. 9.]

29. Toiscidhi .i. caithemh. ut est  $\ddagger$  ní do iasc  $\ddagger$  mürtorad ba maith do toiscidi .i. do toisceda .i. do caitem. [supra 13. 11.]

30. [p. 62<sup>b</sup>] Tochmastar .i. tobhach. ut est acht cia *toch-mastar* fri ferba file. [supra 13. 27.]

31. Toigrenn .i. tobhach. ut est Imtогrenn fir enech firfiled .i. is eim toibhghes an firfili an ní doberar tarcenn einigh iar fir. [supra 14. 1.]

<sup>1-1</sup> marg. sup.

<sup>2-3</sup> marg. sup.

<sup>2</sup> marg. sup. i n-ainm in trir.

<sup>4</sup> vel o above ech.

((BN 184, 23  
O'Dar. 1550

O'Dar. 1551

ODav. 861

32. Nesa .i. tainsium. ut est fornesa ceard neicse donessa  
cerd niumuis. [*supra* 14. 2.]

ODav. 1344

33. Lai .i. feimed. ut est rolæi fiadnaisc fair fuirmedh.  
[*supra* 15. 9.]

34. Fuasnadh .i. sgaíledh. ut est fuasnad luighe t anmcar-  
desa. [*supra* 15. 10.]

35. Foimded .i. fæmadh. ut est co foimded fodergtha bia-  
thaigh. [*supra* 15. 19.]

(CBN 175, 10-12?)

36. Sgeo .i. dó. ut est roighen roscadhach roindscoth (.i. dixit)  
sco' gach duine dire. [*supra* 15. 28.]

37. Taltugud .i. gabáil. ut est Molbhthach a ainm in atlaigh-  
t[h]er .i. is molbhthach a hainm intan bither aca taltugudh  
aga gabhail. [*supra* 39. 27.]

ODav. 629

38. Darb .i. imat. ut est beridh darb .i. berid imat inti acambí  
sí itir eneclann 7 log aisti. [*supra* 39. 12.]

## NOTES

PAGE 13. The memory of a quarrel between Athirne and the river Modarn survived to later times. It is referred to at some length in a poem by Giolla Brighde Mac Con Midhe, beginning *Mairg do ghrios Giolla Pádraic*, which is found in the Book of O'Conor Don. A transcript of this poem made by O'Curry is in 3 C 12 in the R.I.A. collection, and an excerpt from it consisting of fourteen stanzas in which the Athirne episode is narrated is found in R.I.A. 23 D 4, beginning *Uirsgeal agam-so mun aoir* (I owe my knowledge of these poems to Professor T. F. O'Rahilly). Mac Con Midhe uses the episode to illustrate a poetical apology addressed by him to Giolla Pádraic Ó Hanluain, whom he had offended by some previous verses which that chieftain took amiss. The poet professes contrition for the offence, for the 'unjust satire' of which Ó Hanluain complains, and promises to make amends :

Scrib. 35  
461-72

Gidh eadh da n-aorainn-si féin  
airdrigh Oirrthir go haighmhéil  
fan aoir ní fhoil acht moladh  
ag soin laoidh da leasughadh.

He proceeds to support his apology by a precedent, which he finds in a quarrel between Athirne and the Modarn. Returning from a journey into Munster, the poet and his wife reach the Modarn, and she prompts him to ask the river for one of its salmon. The request is refused, and the poet utters a satire on the river. The Modarn, indignant, gathering his full bulk in one place, pursues the offender. Athirne takes fright and pronounces a palinode of praise; the river's wrath is assuaged, and he retires, leaving the wet ground along his banks full of salmon, to show that he has accepted the poet's praise *a n-loc aoire an ollamhan*. The application of this analogue to Mac Con Midhe and Ó Hanluain is obvious; but not so clear is its relation to our story, of which Mac Firbis's text preserves only the latter part. It is plain that in the modern version Athirne is the aggressor, and is forced to pacify the offended Modarn. But in the fragment of the earlier tale it is not so clear what offence has been given, or by whom. We learn that the Modarn had flooded the country and carried off valuables and other property (p. 13. 7-1), and it is probably to this flood that the gloss H 24 applies : *Ingnad i. ar éigin . ut est et is ingnad ronucusat daine 7 cethra a n-anmanna as* 'Scarcely did men and animals escape with their lives'. If we assume that this version is in general agreement with the later, we shall suppose that Athirne had pronounced some satire on the Modarn, for which the river avenged himself in this way; and that Athirne was thereby compelled to make such amends by substituting eulogy for satire that the river restored all he had carried off, and the tale ends with the remark *asé an moladh donigh aoir ann sin* 'that is the praise that washes out satire' (p. 13. 11-12).

I owe to Miss Knott's kindness a series of transcripts from other MSS. which contain commentaries on different parts of our text. With p. 13. 3-6, compare R.I.A. 23 P 3, 21 (O'Curry, Transcr. 1877) : (Bid) aer nad bi haer mani astar (Ni) airgeat find fochean for adrubaid sal sceo saigi de do[c]oem-

AB 700 (O'De

nacht. Taisic a dath dia air antair (i. do fic ata i. atfearur is *dagaирgeat*) aigead gach airgit acht gu *nguaire glantair*.

On this the following glosses are interlined; those on the first part are mainly illegible:

Bid aer i. . . . no noco ninn airtit i ma dia ninnsaicher a denam . . . ní is no glanis in air.

fochmean i. ni fuban . . . fodiubadar in airged taitnemach ce tairisid.

saigi i. is cusidi i. impuidi i. sceo ar ocus 7 saighid de hé re caemnigi, no re caemgealad uair neacht i. geal.

Taisic a dath i. tainic i. dia neipirt is olc an airged i. aisicid a dath fein d'aigidh in duine acht co n-aintar dia hair, acht co ndearntar molad do nigi a airi dó.

antair aigead i. amail tic a dath fein d'aghaid in airgit [sic leg.; ina nigid, O'C] acht co nglantar he gu *nguaire muici* [uncertain; O'C read *minci*] 7 cu folcadh fuindseand is amlaid sin tic a dath fein d'aighid in duine acht co ndearntar moladh do nighi a airi do.

Aír dorinde fili do duine ann sin ar tus 7 dorinde molad conigh [leg. donigh] air do iar sin, 7 nocun urdraca in air oldas in molad, 7 gaibid greim in molad sin tar eis na naheire [leg. na haire]. No fogebudsum ar in molad inni robiad uad isin air, uair as e in molad conig [leg. donig] air in tan is comur-draic in air 7 in molad. Ocus as ead dleagar in molad do denam ar in aisdi ari n[d]earnrad in air, no forsin aisde as uaisle bis aige.

It is clear from this commentary that we must at p. 18, l. 5, adopt the reading *taisic a dath*. The writer understands the meaning of the text to be that as the brightness of tarnished silver may be restored by polishing, so the natural colour of a man which has been distained by satire may be revived by praise which cleanses the blemish. The words of the text *acht co nguaire glantair* = *co nglantar he gu nguaire muici* (if Miss Knott's reading is right; O'Curry read *minci* which gives no sense) 7 *cu folcad fuindseand*. This must mean some method of burnishing silver, apparently by using pig's bristles and a lye of ash [cf. *folcadh* 'a washing . . . also a buck or lye made of ashes', P. O'Connell]. As to the meaning of *guaire* see Marstrander's note in ZCP vii. 365.

PAGE 13, line 12. 'This is one reason why Athirne was called the Importunate.' Is this because he had succeeded in obtaining such ample restitution from the River? Or are we to understand that all these goods had been the fruits of Athirne's extortion which the Modarn thus exposed to public view?

*Ibid.*, line 14. This paragraph is evidently imitated from the Introduction to the *Senchas Mór*, and the *Cáin Einech* is perhaps a fiction due to the author of our tract.

*Ibid.*, line 19. *cid idir chriochaib imdergaib*, &c. Cp. Laws v. 12. 21: *is é [in file] taidbeas [= toibges] a seodu eigni doib amuig, i fail i tincaidter renda aer ocus na tincaiter renda airm.*

*Ibid.*, line 22. *aonchairde fon Eilg n-áraghar*. As to this construction see Bergin in *ÉRIU* xii. 197 seq., and cf. *supra*, p. 10.

*Ibid.*, line 27. *thochmustar* is, as Stokes on O'Dav. 1550 points out, subj. pass. of *do-boing*. Reading and meaning of the following lines (p. 14. 1-3) are obscure. MacFirbis's MS. has suffered from exposure and is partly quite

illegible, and the half-obliterated text has nothing here that resembles the words *donessa cerd n-iuumuis* quoted in the H glossary.

PAGE 14, line 15. See O'Dav. 1547: K. Meyer (ZCP x. 353) emends *tengad* (*sic* MSS.) for *tengaid* in Stokes's edition. The meaning may be 'the flame of the tongue kindles hasty judgements'. The words *tendaid* to *romhiodhair* are apparently in some sort of verse form. Such passages occur frequently in this tract, and are often introduced by the words *asbeir in file*. As a rule I have not attempted to distinguish verse from plain prose by arranging the lines; but an exception has been made in favour of the two epigrams printed on this page. The first of these seems to be mock heroic, a ludicrous comparison of one Flann defending his door to a shellfish (soldier-crab, perhaps) under the sea-plain's water; but his fighting no more than the prick of a sloe. *Imsging* means 'bed' or 'bedroom', see IT iii. 538, Corm. Y 790. Render perhaps, 'a chamber wherein is the crooked path of a crab'?

The second of these little poems is a specimen of eulogy with the colour of satire, and seems to mean something like this: 'Dub, famed in song; Dub, keeper of jesters, leader of (war) hounds, who casts a spear at milking hour with every bright dawn; the door is flung wide under the horse's dark wheels.' For the meaning of *funghaire* cp. *ar áille funghaire na maidne*, Coir Anm., § 220. I read [*i*] *mbuarach* as in IT iii. 55, 103; O'Dav. 215 has *i buarach*. The repeated lenition after *Dub* suggests that it is feminine.

PAGE 15, line 6 *et seq.* This paragraph seems to deal with cases in which a person is disqualified from receiving the *dire* which would otherwise be his due by having incurred blame which would make him turn red or white in the face: *áirilled* means 'deserving (such blame)'; *ánameill* (line 23 below) the opposite condition. I would render ll. 8-9 accordingly: 'No *dire* is to be pronounced in the case of anyone whose face has been made to grow red or pale, if this happen [*egma = ecma*, Pedersen ii. 555] in a case of desert.' for *rús* 'face' see O'Dav. 1336, 1343, and Wi. *rüss*.

*Ibid.*, line 9. *in á. = i n-á.* In printing the prep. *i n-* in this way before a vowel the usage of the manuscript is reproduced.

*Ibid.*, line 20. O'Dav. 1162 has *lenaidh logh n-enech*, with gloss *i.* *bacaid*. The meaning is perhaps rather 'soils' or 'spoils'; cp. Pokorny in ZCP xv. 203; but I do not understand the paragraph.

*Ibid.*, line 25 *et seq.* Miss Knott has transcribed for me a page in H 3. 18, 207 (O'C 370), which quotes a number of sentences from this part of our text, and adds a commentary on each (see *supra* p. 7). I give H 3. 18's readings of the sentences quoted, for the sake of the variants, but the commentaries would require too much space:

*Ibid.*, line 25. *comrag Coluim fri hAedh Eochaid Dallan do .x. mesraib romidhair a rosaigh dia coibdealach asa huaidh enecl-* (H 3. 18, 423<sup>b</sup>) has: *Eochu Dallan dailleigis do .x. mesraib romidair ar rossaigh dia coibdelachus asa huadh enecl-*.

PAGE 16, line 7. Read perhaps *fer ndiairm* 'unarmed' (E. K.).

*Ibid.*, line 11. *Co tober breth* for *fath faesma fer fothu fer furic fer furic* [*sic*] *ferainn fer f. fer foghnama fer snaidhes fer snaiter*.

*Ibid.*, line 19. *aenacra aeneric forgeall- idho la hailm edho forsaigh saighithi sabh saighis secht díri*.

PAGE 16, line 33. Nis fine fallnathar fri hainnrí Ét nach fri fath fuilngenn.

PAGE 17, line 1. Fobenaiter fri cobhligi ciamair cenmotha airgín gin ala cnes codaidhi.

*Ibid.*, line 15. Cisne sceich scuirdi.

*Ibid.*, line 20. Ni honadh ni hainmhi a foichlige sétt. Ni saeru ni sluinni acht righ *no* airigh.

*Ibid.*, line 22. Ni ba heittcech n-airchettail.

*Ibid.*, line 26. Ni acratt fili acht firu fer saighi 7rl.

*Ibid.*, line 27. dib- dia ndlighi cuinngi fir ghonus.

*Ibid.*, line 29. fer eolo de fer eolo .d. dosli dilsí rodilsi ráin.

*Ibid.*, line 34. Read *secht n-eillgib* as in O'Dav. 765.

PAGE 18, line 2. The balance of the sentence seems to call for the insertion after gach fior of [*go nemhdhion gach gaoi, go ndidion gach iodhain*].

*Ibid.*, line 4 *seq.* Miss Knott points out that another version of this paragraph is found in H 2. 15 A, p. 84 (O'Don. Transcr. 1215): Atá dono ollomh ann doranar secht cumalaibh, *ut dicunt* Feinechus. Ciasa file ar secht cumalaib dlighes ar dínsium ara dighuin ara tothgluasacht i teol 7 i taidhe ar tholenmhain [the *o* seems to have been added later; O'Don. omits it] dia cind cétmuintíri for drochbessa. File ado nógha firfána folaligh on ainchес berair ina dána dluimh tria nath tria laigh tria éicsi tria idhna for uaisle osnai hose mac fledh 7 hua aroile.

*Ibid.*, line 6. Cp. *ditiu fir miscetlaigh muindtire for arochbesgna*, quoted by Joyst, Contrib. M. from O'Don. 1979 (comparing Laws iii. 396. 18).

PAGE 19, line 4. *fortseisid* seems to be 2 pl. subj. of *for-sech-* 'that you should follow', 'cleave to'. O'Dav. 1565 has *forseisid*, which Stokes translates 'your sixth'. *adbōsaid* is 2 pl. subj. of *adbónn-* (as-bonn), and *adbuib* redupl. fut. 3 sg. of the same verb, meaning 'reject', see Plummer in ÉRIU x. 127.

*Ibid.*, line 5. Some antecedent, *inti* or the like, must be supplied before *ad-nesa*.

*Ibid.*, line 15. On the meaning of *midba* 'average', see Plummer, ÉRIU x. 120 and Joyst, Contrib. It may here perhaps be rendered 'standard', or 'social standing'.

(To be continued.) *below: XIII, Part II,*

pp. 220-236

## A MEDIEVAL GLOSSARY

THE following Glossary is taken from T.C.D., H 3. 18, T 623-8 (=O'C. 1357-80). References to texts have been given when it was possible to identify them. Separate indexes have been added of head words, of texts named in the Glossary,<sup>1</sup> and of references in the Notes to other glossaries. Any further commentary is given in the form of notes. As a general rule I have not corrected the errors of the glossator.

In editing, punctuation has been added; the articles have been numbered consecutively and proper names spelt with initial capitals. Contractions have been expanded silently except where there is doubt as to the exact form intended.

My best thanks are due to Miss Knott, without whose encouragement and help this work would never have been attempted, and to Dr. Bergin, who has pointed out the sources of several citations and made some helpful suggestions.

[H 3. 18. 623<sup>a</sup> 1.]

1. Adhart quasi adharth adha in bhais, ar is ar báis atrímter codlad. Ort nomen do báis.  
Corm. Y 43; Phil. Soc. 172.
2. Alt .i. altitutine.  
Corm. Y 30; O'Mulc. 36.
3. Audacht .i. uathfecht .i. in tan tig in duine for fecht uatha in bháis.  
Corm. Y 38; Phil. Soc. 38, 171; O'Cl.
4. Ascolt .i. asghelt, no asa cholt, uair colt bíadh, amhail atbert Neidhe a n-áir Bhreis mic Ealathan: gin cholt for crib cernnine.  
ACC 8; Corm. Y 6 and 294, *s.v.* cernēne; O'Dav. 372. See 'The Second Battle of Moytura', RC xii. 70.

<sup>1</sup> The titles given by the glossator are not usually those under which the texts are now generally known; e.g. Amra (=Amra Choluim Chille); Betha Patraic (here usually = Tripartite Life); Breslech (=Breslech Maige Murthemne = TBC 2430-80); Bruighin (=Togail Bruidne Da Derga; sometimes referred to as Tochmarc Étaíne); Dénam na Saltrach (The Old-Ir. Treatise on the Psalter, see Meyer's *Hibernica Minora*), Fled Bricne; Leabhar Dinnseanchais; Pennadóir (see Dr. Gwynn's reference in ÉRIU xii. 248); Tecosc Rí (=Tecosca Cormaic); Trae (=Togail Troí).

5. Amhós i. íarsani na gaibh fos acht o loc do loc no ó thigherna do thigerna.  
Corm. Y 12.

6. Arra i. geall, ut dicitur: isé arra ro ghabhus frim fíachaibh i. lógh secht cumal dó mairbhdílib.

7. Arra i. luach, ut dicitur. Isé arra ro *bhed* dam ar mo dhúchunn. Ocus adeir a Trecin [leg. Trecheng] Breth: ceilidhi i tigh ghabhann *celidhe* i tigh thsacairt, dul do chennach gin airrchi.  
Triads, § 74.

8. Arra i. íc, ut est i cath Mhaigh Tuiredh: ni rabbadar fir Erenn ac arra in chísa géin ro mhair Lugh.

9. Arra i. fiacha, ut est; gabtar arra do lámhaibh feicheman.

10. Airciu i. rochtaín, ut est i Táin: ní airci in t-ath ol Medb.  
Cf. TBC<sup>2</sup> 1724.

11. Ardrach i. esnach, ut est, i Táin: a beóil co hardrach.  
Cf. TBC<sup>2</sup> 396; O'Dav. 176.

12. Airdmhes i. nélladoírecht, ut est Tochmarc Eimír[e]: buaidh cluaisi, buaidh radhairc, buaid n-airdmhesa, buaidh fithcheallacht[a].  
ZCP iii. 230.

13. Aninnestaigh i. drochédáigh, no drochécosc, ut est prull: do gluais gilla aninnestaigh leó.  
Cf. Corm. s.v. *prull*.

[623<sup>b</sup>.]

14. Adhall i. fechain. Tadhall i. glacad ut est Táin: ba bés do Chonchobar a n-adhall 7 a tadhall ag techt 7 ac || tuidhecht.  
TBC<sup>2</sup> 493.

15. Airer i. bíadh, ut est Pennadóir: gin airer n-accobhair mesair choimsech chóir.  
Cf. O'Cl.

16. Aisc i. foghail, ut est Cú Chulainn isin mBrisligh: is mor in aísc dobert Clann Chailitin form aníú.  
Cf. O'Cl.

17. Aísc i. aithis, ut est i Fleid Bricrenn: ata Bricne ag tabairt aísci foirn.

18. Airbert i. ciall no tuicsin.  
Cf. O'Cl.

Cf. O'Dav. 29  
and NB 2, 159.

= H.3.18, 232  
(cf. *Contribb.* i)

19. Agha *i.* cur, ut est Táin: búi Ailill 7 Medb oc agha in aenaigh.  
agha = <sup>2</sup>aighe, Contribb.

20. Argraidhe *i.* turus, ut est: argraidhe Chuinn Chédchathaigh.  
Baile in Scáil (ZCP iii. 460).

21. Agha *i.* buaidh, ut est: ba mor agha an aenaigh. Agus mar adeir i Tecosc Rí: cadiad adha *flatha* 7 cuirmthighi.  
Tec. Corm. § 4.

22. Ainmne *i.* ciallamhail. No ainmne fri fochaidhe *i.* fris na gallraib.  
Cf. ZCP iii. 449 (Apgitir Crábaid).

23. Anann *i.* Éire, ut est: bruchtaigh fri hiath nAnann.  
Anann gen. of Ana. Cf. O'Cl. ; O'Dav. 46; Corm. Y 31; Phil. Soc. 172. See *supra*, p 40. 25.

24. Alaigh *i.* glicus, ut est: alaigh a cainbesa.  
Cf. O'Cl. *s.v.* *aladh*; Contribb *s.v.* *alaig*.

25. Amra *i.* maith, ut est: ba hamra duit dia ndingebhthá fén Cu Chulainn. Tain bo Cuailnge sin.  
Cf. TBC<sup>2</sup> 1495; Lec. Gl. 88; O'Cl.

26. Amhrún *i.* olc, ut est Tocmarc Emir[e]: ba hamhrun fer nDega.  
ZCP iii. 234, § 34; cf. RC xii. 80, § 76.

27. Anfocal *i.* focul gnáthach.  
O'Cl.

28. Anaidh *i.* anacul, ut est:  
Día mor go rom anaidh  
issed luaidhit fir ghalair.  
ó foceird (*i.* o cuiris) galar de  
is faillech a n-urnaighthi.

29. Aidhnech *i.* aiginmhair, ut est Tochmarc Emire: ech aidhnech bairnech *i.* fergach.  
ZCP iii. 232, § 13.

30. Aidhmen *i.* deoraid, ut est Leabhar Dinnseanchais :  
Cingsit siar don dara cor,  
dia n-édiu ocus dia n-othar,  
on Aithin aidhmen anair,  
7 Cairmen a mhathair.

Met. Dinds. iii. 4; O'Cl. *s.v.* *aidhbhean*.

31. Airer .i. aibhinn, ut est: buí aenach airer acu in lá sin.  
Cf. O'Cl.

32. Airle .i. dénam, ut est Táin: batar oc airle i n-airle.  
Citation wrongly given as from Táin; see MU 50. 11.

[623<sup>e</sup>.]

[= NB 240 2.127] 33. Athach .i. cráin, ut est: athach ac iarraid chullaigh.  
= 212, *infra*; O'Cl. s.v. *aitheach*.

34. Aireg .i. sgíath, ut est Táin: mo airec dam a Láigh or Cú Culainn.

35. Adhbhchlos .i. molad, ut est: cidh mesa do chrésin adhbhchlos in betha.

36. Airghair .i. coiméid, ut est Tochmarc Emire: cia filit do gnima a Chú Chulainn ol Emer. Airgair fichtí fánn mo chomrac, lór do tríchat trian mo ghaile. Is amra (.i. is maith) in coroma (.i. in gaiscedh) maethmacaimh sin ol sí.  
ZCP iii. 235, §§ 20, 21.

37. Acmaing .i. deimin, ut est Táin: a Chuacain, or Laegh, is acmhaing tiachtain ré in chomhraic, or Laegh.

38. Airchella .i. tinól, ut est a nDenam na Saltrach atá: Dábí cidh do aircell- a n-aenleabar dochuálamair is na ndechnébar ro cachain.  
Hib. Min. 4. 106.

39. Atcumaing .i. rainic, ut est Táin: atcumaing iarum Cu Chulainn an abhann.

40. Airechus .i. ealadha, ut est Bretha Nimedh: dréimnithar eneclann dó in cach airechus ard.  
Cf. Laws iv. 384. 17.

41. Amra .i. fir, ut est: amhra, amhra or in gilla.

42. Acna .i. cumnum, ut est Betha Patraic:  
in Fiadha finn fil for neam,  
gunacna lium Crist comeal.  
Cf. Trip. 140.

43. Aithi .i. édach, ut est: gabhais Cú Chulainn a aithi imme iar cathais na haidche .i. iar faire. Ocus mar adeir Táin: codlaid uile acht bur cathaisi.  
TBC<sup>2</sup> 1276, 3455. (p. 840)

See p. 13, l. 6  
above!

BN (not  
in Nero)

cf. O'Dow. 175

44. Aithi .i. cumain, ut est Tecusc Rí: aithi slána.  
Tec. Corm. § 3.

45. Adart .i. adh ard, ar is airdi quam an imdha a cenn.  
Cf. Corm. Y 43.

46. Airnecht .i. fagháil, ut est Uraicept: ut buí in fili ac airnecht na healadhan úathu.

47. Archair .i. fáisdine, ut est: robhadar oc archair co tiucfaidís meic Mhíled a nEirinn.

[624<sup>a</sup>.]

48. Brogha .i. ceimnechadh, ut est:  
mo || bhroga for mara mór,  
mu chúl do thochur frim eól.  
ZCP x. 45.

49. Bithaithfir .i. dighaltas, ut est: bithaithfir do bás duine.  
Bithaithfir = bith-aithbir? duine = dúinne?

50. Brosc .i. torann, ut est: gin bhrosc níad .i. gaiscidh.  
ZCP x. 45.

NB 2.127

51. Blosc .i. guth, ut est: is móir do blosc a feróglaích ar in gilla.  
Cf. Met. Gl., Ff. 55.

NB 2.126

52. Bri .i. slíabh, ut est:  
muinnter Chairbri Lifeachair<sup>1</sup> Lí,  
lethais am bhrí Bhreg tar fál.  
Cf. Corm. Y 191; O'Dav. 218; Phil. Soc. 173.

53. Brián .i. briathar, ut est Tochmarc nEtaíne: raidhis in bhen mar do brián fris.  
Toch. Étaíne I, § 16 (ÉRIU xii); O'Cl.

54. Bocóid .i. sgíath, ut est: teóra dubhbocoíde uastibh.  
BDD 82.

55. Brog .i. *ucht* no urtlach, ut est: buí brog in chleirigh lán.  
Ocus mar adeir: luidh Cú Chulainn do ririm imhais ar Bóinn 7 a ara Laeg 7 fithchell lais 7 a bhro lán do chlochaibh do foruma én.  
Cf. ZCP viii. 120.

56. Bruinne .i. brod, ut est: bruinne désghér ina láimh.

cf. O'Dav. 168

<sup>1</sup> *sic* O'Curry; MS. has simply *l.* Cf. § 160 *infra*.

NB 571

57. Bearg *i.* sruth, ut est: lingidh eó a bruinne bearg.

58. Bruine *i.* buidhen, ut est: ba hé tuaruscbail in cedna bruine dibh.  
Cf. TBC 5159.

59. Brisim *i.* gáir, ut est *Tochmarc nÉdaine*: indar lat ba fir betha adaidhdís brisim fái.  
*Toch. Étaíne III*, § 7 (ÉRIU xii).

60. Basc *i.* derg, unde dicitur *Tain*: Ó adhair co bibhaisc *i.* bidhderg.  
Cf. TBC<sup>2</sup> 1159; Corm. Y 132; O'Dav. 336; O'Cl.; Phil. Soc. 175; Met. Gl., E 26; O'C. 1464.

61. Brise *i.* guin, unde dicitur: ro brise *Cochlán gilla Léith*.  
Cf. Dinds. 126.

62. Baghach *i.* cathach, unde dicitur: sluagh baghach *Con-cubhair*.  
Cf. O'Cl.

63. Balla *i.* ard no úasal, ut est:  
nai fichit bliadain balla,  
do réir ríaghla gin timme,  
gin bhéd gin bhaegal gin brath,  
ba hé saeghal Mo Ninne.

Cf. Mart. Don., July 6; LL 3717; Fél. notes, July 6.

[624<sup>b</sup>.]

64. Berradh *i.* folt, ut est: berradh lethán || lais.  
TBC<sup>2</sup> 1792.

65. Bruinne *i.* clábh, ut est *Traé*: badar angaile (*i.* badar fergach) dorebhlainge (*i.* do lingidar) tre fo<sup>1</sup> bruinde a chéile.

66. Congmail *i.* écosc, ut est *Tochmarc Emire*: congmail ríghna leo.  
Cf. *Toch. Emire*, § 26.

67. Caemrus *i.* fiarsaighe, ut est *Tochmarc Etaíne*: imba caemrus do ghaethaib gur bham gáeth fadheisin.  
BDD 15.

68. Caem *i.* fledh, ut est *Udhacht Morainn*: co caemaibh a comannaibh mora midarda báeth 7 gáeth.  
ZCP xi. 93, § 28; cf. O'Cl.

<sup>1</sup> Probably to be emended to do rebhlaingetar fo (omitting tre).

NB 2.169; 206

69. Clithar *i.* urachill, ut Udhacht Morainn: ar clitharsidhe sgeó  
thuatha.  
Cf. ZCP xi. 97, § 60.

70. Cuimling *i.* comrac, ut est: iar sin luidh Ruánaigh isin  
coimling. Tain Bhó Rúanaigh dixit.  
ZCP viii. 105; cf. Met. Gl., E 8.

71. Comsa *i.* cuanlacht, ut est: iar comsa chlúimh 7 cheóil.  
ZCP x. 45.

72. Cédlá *i.* míchomhall, ut est Tecosc Righ: cédlá fri cách.  
Ocus mar adeir sa Chath Chatharrda: ni ro leachtrat  
[leg. lensat] do mhícomall no chédlá.  
Tec. Corm. § 14; CCath. 1647; cf. O'Cl. *s.v. cédludh.*

73. Cuingain *i.* glaine . ut est Pennadoir: congain ó chridhe  
.i. aithrighe.  
Cf. Arch. iii. 319, § 80.

74. Cosnam *i.* imrisan no cogadh, ut est Mag Tuired: buí  
cosnam flatha fer nErinn iter Tuatha De Danann 7 a  
mná.  
Cf. RC xii. 60; O'Cl.

75. Comhla *i.* comlá thíos 7 túas.  
Cf. Corm. Y 236.

76. Coiccill *i.* smúaintechadh no imradhu, unde dicitur Bretha  
Nemed: buí iga choigill ina mhenmain.  
Cf. O'Cl.; O'Mulc. 281; Phil. Soc. 177.

77. Cuilchi ainm don brat ruáinnigh, ut est; fo chuilchi cruaidh  
frim dhá taebh.  
ZCP x. 45; O'Cl.

78. Cubhachail *i.* lebaigh, ut dicitur Pennadoir:  
iar sin cách dia chubhachail  
cin fòdord cin ír  
do léighinn do airnaighthi  
do dhiúgrað fria rígh.  
ZCP xiii. 30; LB 262<sup>a</sup> 9; O'Cl.

79. Caem *i.* beg, ut est: ba caem leósum in linn.  
Cf. TBC<sup>2</sup> 1536.

80. Cubhus *i.* crann, ut est: cidh corcra caera in chubhais.  
Cf. O'Cl.

BN (not  
in Nero)

[624<sup>c</sup>.]

81. Crithir .i. eglach, ut est: bui fer crithir díbh ann.

82. Cuinnidh .i. ben, ut est: buí in chuinnidh aga n-attach.  
Cf. Corm. Y 27.

83. Codhul .i. seithchi, ut est:  
fesair fofuair in cucht cain,  
lucht in curaigh codhulghlain.  
Cf. Leb. Gab. i. 16; O'Dav. 442; O'Mulc. 231. Seithchi = seithe.

84. Cruan .i. geal, 7 maíthne .i. derg, ut est: tri chaecait n-all  
cruanmh[a]ithnech riú.  
Cf. BDD 51, O'Dav. 555.

85. Caidhe .i. cinnas.

86. Coimde .i. dabhach, ut est: coimdi for tinnsatain .i. for  
siledh.  
O'Dav. 371; O'Cl.

87. Cap .i. cróchar, ut est Amra:  
ructhar i cap a ndíaid pill  
fraic in sgáil diá chaimhchill.  
ACC 2.

88. Cluás .i. cluinsin, ut est: ba bronach in teghlach oca cluais.  
Cf. BDD 105; O'Cl.

89. Cumhscudhu .i. atharrach, ut est Cath Catharrdha: cum-  
scudha *Poim̄p* 7 Césair isin flaithemnus.  
Cf. O'Cl.

90. Claechló .i. atharrach, ut est:  
ní lene do mhaethsróll mhín  
ní cl[a]ochló[dh] sgeimhe ach sclaimhín.

91. Callainn mhái .i. aimser mhédaighthi in popail.

92. Diuchladh .i. slogan no caithimh, ut est Leabar Dinnsean-  
chais: ro bhadar ac diuchladh in tére.

93. Dighnadhbh .i. reódh, ut est:  
tainic gemred gu ngainne,  
rolínsat lethá linne,  
iar leghadh duile dighna,  
rongabh medhradh minne.  
Cf. Bruchst. § 156, O'C. 1482, s.v. *degna*; O'Cl. s.v. *deaghnad*.

94. Damhna .i. cengal, ut est: damnais gialla Gall.  
Cf. ÄID i 41 § 28 (Rawl. 115<sup>b</sup> 19); ACC 434. 3; O'Cl.

95. Dochraíd *i.* drúis, ut est: dochraíd an chuirp.  
Cf. O'Cl.

96. Debhraídhe *i.* dróchráidhtech, ut est: debraídhe frecnairc  
*i.* drochraídhtech iat *i* fiadnaise.  
Tec. Corm. § 16. 9 (debthaige f.).

[625<sup>a</sup>.]

97. Diamair *i.* draighecht, ut est: ni lamdáis athaighi || in  
tobair ar dhiamairecht.

98. Drenn *i.* tren<sup>1</sup> no láidir, ut est Táin: robu dhrenn mhé fri  
naimdibh.

99. Dílsiugadh *i.* aentugadh, ut est: ro dílsigeadh la dá duibhen  
dichubus dála. NB 2.127  
Cf. § 214 *infra*.

100. Dál *i.* clann, ut est: Dál nAraidhe. Corm. 413; LL. 31

101. Égnach *i.* ithimrádh, ut est Tecosc Rig: connamhna  
égnaih.  
Tec. Corm. § 16, 18.

102. Eatha *i.* táinic, ut est: ineatha Cú Chulainn isin áth.

103. Eallach *i.* suidhiughadh, ut est Bretha Neme[d]: a n-eallach  
a aisti.  
Cf. O'Cl.; Corm. Y *s.v. fuirim*.

104. Errecht *i.* gnim, ut est: errechtairmhidín.  
Cf. Laws, v. 488. 30, 490. 18, 492. 16.

105. Eim *i.* maith, ut est Táin: ba heimh leis imghabáil na sleige.  
O'Cl.

106. Errluth *i.* forálamh, ut est Betha Patraic: badar ac errluth a  
níadh *z* a n-enuma.  
Cf. Trip. 92. 8.

107. Ét *i.* fagháil, ut est: conétar fer uáibh aniú ar cenn Con  
Culainn. NB 236  
O'C. 968; O'Cl. *s.v. éd*.

108. Éscedh *i.* gerradh, ut est: éis[cis] Cú Chulainn a cinn díbh.  
Cf. TBC 2911, 4946; O'Cl. *s.v. eisceadh*.

109. Éis *i.* long, ut est: ni dechaidh aen-éis as Muir Rúaidh  
acht aen-éis umaidhe.  
O'Cl. *s.v. ess*.

<sup>1</sup> trebaidhe, O'Curry. The MS. has tre with the usual n-stroke.

110. Éis .i. imáidh no dealbh, ut est: doconnac láech 7 ba holc a éis.

NB 204

111. Furáil .i. imarcraíd, ut est: ba furail leósem a ndoróine  
Cu C[h]ulainn do ghnim.  
Cf. TBC<sup>2</sup> 804; O'Dav. 1022.

cf. O'Dav. 843

112. Faíthe .i. édach, ut est: ní leanait fáiglenna faíthe.  
Laws iv. 384. 29: O'Cl. s.v. *faith*; O'Dav. 855. SU?

113. Fiú .i. cosmail, ut est: ni fiú techt don tigh gin bhrrat gin  
bhíadh.  
Cf. O'Cl.; IT i. 137; Thurn. Zu ir. Hdsch. i. 36.

114. Foirm .i. dealbh, ut est: ba hé a bhés foirm gach beth-  
adhaigh do ghabháil chuige.  
Cf. O'Cl.

[625<sup>h</sup>.]

115. Frithcedfaidh .i. adhaigh, ut est: ni bhí nech a frithcedfaidh  
araile díbh.  
O'Cl.

116. Fola .i. teirce 7 luman .i. édach, ut est: is buan uile a fola  
luimníg.  
Im. Br. i. 52. 20 (LU 11004).

NB 269

117. Fuiririu .i. ullmhugadh, ut est: fuiririu drochbídh 7 droch-  
leanna 7 drochlepta.

118. Forgo sed do šanna .i. rogha na sed do sgaíledh.  
Cf. Laws v. 436. 24.

119. Foiscinach .i. ithimradhud, ut est Pennatoir: gin fódhord  
cin foiscinach gin format gin fúath.  
Arch. iii. 320, § 89; O'Cl.

120. Fosair .i. tosach, ut est: nochan amail fláith in fer *teid* a  
fosair in luige.  
Also H 3. 18, 288 (O'C. 581). Cf. O'D. 680 (H 3. 17, c. 498).

121. Fuaidredh .i. crosadh, ut est: is mían lium fuaidredh do chur  
air.  
Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *fúadradh*.

122. Formna .i. imad, ut est: formna tairchedail.  
Cf. O'Dav. 817; O'Cl.

123. *Fuidhre* i. ainm do lic oidhre, ut est :

Fil oidhre for a nglaine,  
fil leann *ndeirg* ndrolaigh ime,  
do fil gnuis is gráta dó,  
dobeir modh do banchuireó  
duine óg is álann dath 7 rl.

TBC<sup>2</sup> 62.

124. *Fuil* i. pecad, ut est na hIubhail fri Crist : léig a fuil orainne  
7 ar ar clainn.

Cf. PH 3284; O'Dav. 1003. *different quotation (Riagail Aille)*

125. *Forrsaidhe* i. sgaíledh, ut est : is lais na senaibh coiméid in  
tsencusa 7 a forrsaidhe for cach.

AL. V. 450,  
(note 45)

126. *Paig* i. coimpléid, ut est :

ni ro ches in laéch do leirg  
a tig phinne beós íar paig  
ara saérgheis do bhaísi buirb  
aigidáibh iman aénmhéis n-aird.

ZCP x. 46, which reads *faidg* instead of *páig*.

127. *Fine* i. sgíath, unde dicitur Bruighin : fine goistine (i.  
cloidme) gáí ghlasa uasa cairpthé.

BDD 51.

LU6906-7

128. *Fraig* i. fairrgi, unde dicitur Rúdhraighi rígh Fail (fiál MS.)  
go fraig.

Cf. BB 47<sup>b</sup> 18; O'Cl.; O'C. 966 (H 3. 18, 416).

129. *Fresnés* i. *fiárfraighe*, unde dicitur :

dein mo fresnéis a meic  
fiárfraighe sgéla damh.

Cf. BB 31<sup>a</sup> 22; LL 8<sup>a</sup> 44; Oss. v. 250.

[625<sup>c</sup>.]

130. *Gormac* i. mac seathar.

See Thurn. Irisches Recht, p. 80, n. 3. Cf. O'Cl.; H 4. 22 (O'C. 2073).

NB 573

131. *Gaeth* i. taighe, ut est : fer mhná baithi no gaithi.

Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *gaoth*.

BN (197.1)

132. *Geón* i. fanamhat, no amadán, ut est : Bearradh geóin tuc  
ben ar Philip da deóin.

O'Cl. Cf. *Berradh geoin tuc ben* (rest of line illeg.), beg. of poem,  
Ferm. 161<sup>b</sup>.

133. *Gáine* i. maith, ut est Breslech : nír ghaíne dom athairrsi  
comhrac fri Coin Chulainn bes ní bu gaíne damhsa.

O'C. 2073. Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *gáoine*.

NB 573

134. Gast .i. caillech, ut dicitur: bái gast glasliáth rompu.  
Toch. Étaíne III, § 17 (ÉRIU xii); O'Cl.

135. Garman .i. croch, ut est: clodim garman.  
Cf. BDD 61, 128; O'Mulc. 536; O'Cl

136. Glic .i. luath, ut est: ámhaghlic na heachraidhe.  
Cf. FB 34.

137. Grúig .i. laéch, ut est: guth grúige cruthach mbréigi.  
Corm. Y 725.

138. Garmna .i. fiach chat, ut est: bá sidhe garmna for lochaibh a lúas.  
Cf. *garmna i. fiacat*, ut est *sidhbithir g. for lochaibh a luas*, O'C. 583 < H 3. 18, 289, where Plummer emends *fidchat*.

139. Gabhtha .i. tógbháil, ut est Betha Patraic: gabhtha guth .i. togbháil in gotha os cinn cháich.  
Cf. Trip. 90. 21.

140. Golus .i. cráes, ut est Pennatóir: gin gháí gin golus gin forus is deach.  
Arch. iii. 319, § 88.

141. Grian .i. ferann, ut est: is leó grían na cille.  
Cf. Lec. Gl. 287; Met. Gl. D 9; O'Cl.

142. Gach briugaidd cona bantuilg .i. cona mhnaí ina lebaidh.  
MU 12. 1; O'C. 2073.

143. Gen .i. fanamad, ut est Pennatóir: lat tincosc na ndeagh-dhaíne na díghsit a ngen.  
Arch. iii. 317, § 52.

144. Indell .i. fritháilem, ut est: frisninnle la haingliu Patraic.

145. Imcomarc .i. aiscid, ut est: co n-imcomharc do órdhuisibh.  
Cf. Toch. Emire, § 57; O'Cl. s.v. *iomchomharc*.

146. Imchachadh .i. féchain, ut est: imchachadh ag rinn a ruisc roamhnais.  
BDD 130; cf. O'Cl. s.v. *iomchachadh*.

147. Imrordaiddh .i. ro imraiddh, ut est: imrordaiddh iarum la Bricne cinnus no ragadh ar imchasaíd in tsluaigh.  
FB 8.

148. Indiu .i. innisin, ut est: ní feigh mo rosc indiuth .i. ní  
fíeadann mo rosc a innisin.  
FB 47. Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *inniudh*.

[626<sup>a</sup>.]

149. Imnisi .i. imrisin, ut est: bádar iarum a n-imnisi chatha go medhon laé arabhárach.

MU 52. 3; cf. O'Cl.; O'Mulc. 454; O'C. 2073.

NB 574

150. Liá .i. mac, ut est Bretha Nemed: lía án Athghnó Aithirne .i. is comhorba Aithirne iar fir Athghnó.

O'Dav. 1165. See *supra* p. 21. 15.

151. Lobaís .i. cealg, ut est: lobaís dobhaís truagh damh ar lobhais liun.

Cf. O'Cl.

152. Leclaidhe .i. lúachair, ut est: losa fedha fraéch aitenn gilcach leclaidhe.

See Auraic. 1157. O'Cl. s.v. *leaglaidh*, and cf. Laws iv. 150. 12.

NB 574

153. Long .i. tech, ut est: in long Laigen 7 in long Mumhan.

MR 6. 7; O'Cl.

154. Long .i. tidhlac, ut est Bruigin: longa Conaire o cuic macaibh Duinn Désa.

BDD 110. Cf. H 4. 22, 67<sup>b</sup> (loghadh), (O'C. 2074).

155. Luibhne .i. sgíath, ut est: luibhne geala foraibh.

TBC<sup>2</sup> 12. Cf. O'Cl.

156. La taebh .i. imaille ris, ut est Amra:

la taebh ech n-álainn n-aébhhdha  
brat is biádh is bláthchaemhna.

RC xx 44. 4 (ACC).

157. Laí .i. rámh no sdiúir, unde dicitur: docuirither a laí  
fri téar.

See Corm. s.v. *prull*.

158. Lis .i. cennairc no imrisin, ut est: dia rístar lis lonnagan.

Cf. Met. Gl. Ff. 65; Lec. Gl. 459.

159. Moid .i. diumus, unde dicitur: gur ghabh móid menman  
cach fer do chlannaibh Duinn Désa.

Cf. O'Cl.

160. Muinnter .i. clann, ut est: muinnter Coirbri Lithfechair.

Cf. § 52 *supra* 1, and O'Cl.

161. Muiredhach cach medad .i. tigherna *for* cach n-inadh.

Cf. Hib. Min. 66 § 6; O'Cl.; O'Dav. 1273.

ZCP. 9. 169, 27

162. Múghraighe .i. dochinél no daíre, ut est: ro móradh  
Mugraighe.

O'Cl. See *supra* p. 34. 32. Cf. O'Dav. 1216.

NB 267

163. Moladh .i. dlidet, ut est: go roibh moladh do cheílsibh Mumhan ann.

164. Imda .i. slinnén, ut est: buí a chochall go maethan a dh[i] imdha.  
Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *iomdha*.

165. Imchisin .i. smuaintechadh, ut est Pennatóir: imcisin aigi 7 menma i nDía do ghres.

166. Muinbhech .i. cealg, ut est: gér mhór in mhuinbech dobert Bricne im Laeghaire Buadach dorad a dhá choibhéis im Conall Cernach.  
FB 10.

[626<sup>b</sup>.]

167. Menann .i. smuaintechadh, ut est Amhra: menann or siat eirghi 7 gabh dúain.

168. Máel .i. machaire, ut est Leabhar Dinnshenchais: teóra maela 7 teora monga .i. na caille.  
Cf. Keat. i, p. 96.

169. Onnar .i. atá, ut est: onnar duit comartha.  
O'Cl.; TBC<sup>2</sup> 930.

170. Prosta .i. calma, ut est: buí fer prósta la Connachta.

171. Próis .i. sgaíled, ut est: a sáilm iár próis aige.  
Cf. Laws v. 24.7.

172. Dighe .i. slanughadh, ut est Cath Muighe Tuiredh: do dighisi do brog donnega so.  
Cf. RC xii. 62, § 19.

173. Grés .i. céimniugadh 7 deismirecht air: gres ro firu fecht-nacha dá troigh co leith a ngrés.  
See ACC 67.

NB 442

174. Rodba .i. brissedh, ut est: is lais dorodbadh Sigh mBress.  
Cf. ZCP viii. 328, xiii. 332; also O'Cl.; O'C. 965, ar-robad LL 330<sup>a</sup> 10, and Laud (air-fo-ben) ZCP xviii. 309. Laws s.v. orba, aurba.

NB 442

175. Rinnail .i. is ail renda .i. is lais ro tinnsca rinn for arm ar túis, ut est: ail .i. tinnsca.  
Cóir Ann. 268; O'C. 965.

NB 442; 574

176. Rem .i. buidhen, ut est: cach rem im a ruirigh.  
FB 7; TBC 459, p. 731, note 10; O'C. 965; O'Cl. s.v. *réim*.

NB 443; 575

177. Rubha .i. fulang, ut est: ní rubha a mbeó beith gin bhíadh.  
Cáin Ad. 11: *ni rubai in beo cen biath*; O'Cl.; O'C. 966.

178. Recht *i.* cumus, ut est: ar is rechtaigh cach ae a tigherna.  
Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *reacht*; O'C. 966; O'Dav. 1349.

179. Ruice *i.* comhriachtain, ut est: ar is báeth do neoch cona[d] fri robhaeth ruice.  
Cf. O'Dav. 1337; O'C. 996 (H 3. 18, 416).

180. Rosscel *i.* brath, ut est: is é cedna dorosce gae ar túis a nErinn.  
Cf. O'Cl.; Met. Gl., Ff. 12, s.v. *rosal*.

181. Reithis *i.* teilgis, ut est: rethis Cú Chulainn in tsleagh dó.  
Cf. 7 TBC<sup>2</sup> 664.

182. Rubha *i.* oní is rumus *i.* muine. Betha Patraic: rubha sgeithi 7 draigin.  
Trip. 78. 8.

183. Ríastara *i.* fergaighther, ut est: riaistartha um Coin Chulainn in ní sin.  
[626<sup>c.</sup>]

184. Roimsi *i.* pecadh, ut est Betha Patraic: bid olc denam roimsi intti 7 bid maith denam maithisa.  
Trip. 236. 17; O'Cl. s.v. *roimhsí*.

185. Raga *i.* denam, ut est: doraga ní don mac so.

186. Cuspa *i.* bróga, ut dicitur: ro sénustar a cuspa.

187. Caer *i.* coindell.  
Met. Gl., Ff. 44.

188. Coic *i.* sliabh.

189. Coic *i.* rosc.

190. Cicul *i.* coiméd.

191. Casair *i.* tene ghealain.  
O'Cl.

192. Conntan *i.* crosta, ut est: is conntan beith fris na loman-naibh *i.* fris na bolgomaibh.

193. Bíach *i.* bod, ut est: geallfaidh cidh lebuir a bhíach.  
FM i. 302; TFRAG. 108. 2; O'Dav. 235; Met. Gl., E 26; O'Cl.

194. Brón *i.* troscad, ut est: ar ní fuben díre dó cé dobera bron doibhsidhe.  
Cf. Laws v. 1722; O'Cl.

195. Baiscne *i.* bile.  
O'Cl.

196. Badhba *i.* túath no follus.

NB 443, 575

NB 443

**NB 242**

197. Búal *i. uisci*, ut est: *ní ragha do chos a mbúal aniu.*  
Corm. Y 183; O'Cl.

198. Bual *i. leighis*, ut est: *luigh Cú Chulainn dia bhual isin uisci.*  
TBC<sup>2</sup> 2742; O'Dav. 333.

199. Blosc *i. guth.*  
Met. Gl., Ff. 55.

200. Cosaíd *i. cocadh*, ut est: *a cosaít atú ré Día.*

201. Deghairle *i. deghbreithem*, ut est: *ac fir dianigh deghairle.*

202. Dés *i. lorg*, ut est: *ech cugbeg déslethan.*  
Cf. LU 8659, 9255.

203. Domhraind *i. merdprech.*  
Cf. dormuin *i. merdprech*, Lec. Gl. 107.

204. Demedh *i. fulach.* ut est: *deme fér isin gemred.*  
Cf. Todd Nenn. lxxii. 21.

205. Glonn *i. gaiscedh.*

206. Dergligi *i. cennach.*  
Cf. ZCP xviii. 323, § 739; O'Cl. s.v. *deirgли*; O'C. 968.

207. Band *i. liáthróit.*  
Corm. Y 200; O'Cl.; Met. Gl., E 7; Lec. Gl. 503.

208. Baire *i. saí.*

209. Ecnairc *i. impidhe.*  
Cf. O'Cl.; O'Dav. 776.

210. Dlom *i. fuaccra.*  
From dlomaid. Cf. Lec. Gl. 120, 555.

[627<sup>a</sup>.]

211. Dighna *i. croch*, ut est: *a fuine a ndigna || 7 a cur for lanna teinntigi.*  
O'Dav. 623.

212.<sup>1</sup>      Athach (*i. crain no moghaidh*) ar  
                    *iarraidh chullaigh,*  
                    *siriu cliabaigh* (*i. torad no clumach*)  
                    *fo crannaigh*  
                    *ruathar doghraing* (*i. decair*) *co daire*  
                    *i toghraim* (*i. comlúas*) *aighi allaidh.*  
= 33 *supra*. Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *aitheach.*

<sup>1</sup> This article is on 626 *marg. inf.*

**NB 445**

**= NB 2.127**

213.<sup>1</sup> Sedhlacha .i. machaire.

214. Dí[1]siugad .i. aéntugadh, ut est: ro dilsigi la da duiben d. d. Cf. § 99 *supra*. NB 246

215. Duan .i. foslóngport, ut est: duna fri hor criche. Duan recte dúnad? Cf. O'Cl.; O'Dav. 657. yes: NB 2.168.

216. Duineng .i. doaithne.

217. Compert .i. fairsing, ut est: tuca dochridhe compert.

218. Degcedfaidh .i. cogad, ut est: deghcedfaid doralaꝝ etrainn 7 muinntir Corcaidhe. Cf. Aisl. MC 57. 4; O'Cl.; O'C. 968. NB 445

219. Tinuind .i. cumsanad no congbhail, ut est Betha Patraic: ba hé dobert tinuind dóibh.

220. Téadach .i. merugad, ut est: baí mac téadach lais in rígh. Cf. ÉRIU iii. 135; O'Cl. s.v. *tédaidh*; O'C. 1482. NB 2.176

221. Brosc .i. torann, ut est: gin brosc nía. cin ail n-arm  
cin cuach cin chornn 7 cin chorm. NB 242.  
ZCP x. 45.

222. Bedhg .i. léim, ut est: fuidhidh Connlaðh ocus foceird bedg isin conaire. Cf. ZCP viii. 104.

223. Scél .i. moladh no ainsnéis.

224. Eol .i. ferann.

225. Anéol .i. ferann anaithnígh.

226. Cechaing .i. ro céimnígh, no timaircidh. Pret. of cingid. Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *ceachaing*; Lec. Gl. 112.

227. Eslobhra .i. fairsing. Cf. O'Mulc. 429; H 3. 18, p. 529.

228. Dorogháí .i. fogébhe, no ro togh. Cf. Met. Dinds. ii. 6.

229. Ba seghdai .i. ba halainn, no ba maith.

230. Donroi .i. donroiset.

231. Irchra .i. bernadh.

232. Arc .i. bech. Read *bec*? Cf. Contribb.

<sup>1</sup> This article is on 627 *marg. sup.*

233. Boichet *i.* sútrall.  
Read *loichet?* Cf. O'Dav. 1170.

234. Nuanach *i.* chatharda.

235. Gad *i.* guidhi.  
Seems extracted from pret. stem of guidid.

236. Fonnámh *i.* tóghlúasacht, ut est: a fonnámh mo thuirc *i.* a tóghlúasacht mo chraidhe.  
O'Dav. 848, 1544; O'Cl. s.v. *fonnadh*; Corm. Y 1227. Cf. LL 179<sup>a</sup> 29.

237. In Benn thSúain asrubartsa mac Roscmilc *i.* conrobhsa gin chodladh ó samhuin *i.* samhsuan *i.* is ann sin feraidh samhsuán *i.* samhon.  
Toch. Emire § 55.

[627<sup>b</sup>.]

238. Co hoimeilc *i.* oi melc, oi isin éicsi ainm na caerach. is de isber oibha, ut dicitur: conba, echbha, duinebha, ainm do bhás anba.  
Toch. Emire § 55.

239. Oimolc *didiu* is ann [tic?] suth caerach is ann blegar caírigh.  
Toch. Emire § 55; cf. Corm. Y 1000.

240. Uaisc *i.* ui šeisc.  
Toch. Emire § 55; Corm. Y 999.

241. Co beldine *i.* bél *didiu*, ainm dé idhal, is ann doaisilbh-thightheá díne cacha cethra ar seilbh Bheil. Béldíne iarum *i.* belltaine.  
Toch. Emire § 55.

242. Gu bróin troghain *i.* taiti foghmail *i.* is ann do broini troghan fó thorthaibh. Troghan *didiu* ainm do thalam.  
Toch. Emire § 55.

*X 18214*  
*ODav. 184*

243.<sup>1</sup> A beith slan ní decmaicc *i.* ní decmaing bias slainti dó acht do grés.  
Fél. Ep. 172.

244. Adben *i.* eterchian bíth *dano* adben uasal *i.* taísech na tuaithi cach uais arailé corice righ. 7 rl.  
O'Dav. 185; Phil. Soc. 195.

245. Suaitreach *i.* buanna. *a billeted soldier, Contribb.*  
Stokes ZCP iii. 472-3; cf. O'Dav. 1419.

<sup>1</sup> §§ 243-86, 288-308 are also in O'C. 1426-29 (< H 3. 18, 640).

246. Ní bí feis cin dithat *i.* cin fuighill.  
O'Dav. 854.

247. Muinumar *i.* aitcim.  
*Muinumar* for *ad-muinemar?* Cf. O'Dav. 1279.

248. Arra *i.* fiach. AB 238, 2.121.

249. Toidhen *i.* buidhen.  
 Féil. July 7, Aug. 13, &c.; O'Dav. 1581.

250. Richt *i.* fríth.  
*Richt* for *ar-richt?*

251. Ní fairecht *i.* ní fargaib, no ní frith.  
 Cf. Hy. v. 80, 88. *Fairnecht*, O'C. 1426.

252. Amhra *i.* firt.

253. Bratach *i.* sgiath.

254. Formnaigh *i.* eirigh.

255. Fond *i.* bunadh.

256. Írna *i.* dath, ut est:  
 A folt<sup>1</sup> drongach mar ór írna  
 torrach<sup>2</sup> in ogh gribh[dh]a għlan.

257. Suir *i.* umal, ut est:  
 ní deas díbh maidemh bur cean  
 raighidh gu suir bur sindser.  
 Ocus, ar a suire fuair Muire a mac.  
 For *maidemh*, *raighidh*, O'C. 1426 has *midemh*, *righidh*.

258. Richt *i.* corp, ut est:  
 fa maith mo richt as tir thair  
 ni bínd gan cnicht (*i.* *ridaire*) am chumaidh.  
 Studies 1924, 242 (uasal mo riocht, &c.).

[927<sup>e</sup>.]

259. Comol *i.* ceangal, ut est :  
 domhain duthain a lainne,  
 comol caire ced cuire  
 breg ilar líth re labra  
 acht adhradh rí na n-uile.  
 Met. Dinds i. 28; O'Dav. 577.

<sup>1</sup> folt MS.<sup>2</sup> thorrach MS. (From Donnchadh Mór's 'Marthain duit, a chroch in Choimdhedh', see McKenna's *Diogħluuim Dána*, p. 127.)

*O'Mulc. 812.3*

260. Tin *i.* bog, ut est: ni bu fri coilcthe tinca.  
O'Dav. 1601; cf. O'Cl.; O'Mulc. 871; Phil. Soc. 205.

261. Tin *i.* tosach no bunadh.  
O'Cl.; O'Dav. 1602; O'Mulc. 871; Phil. Soc. 205.

262. Tinnrem *i.* tinnsgedul.  
O'Dav. 1602; O'Mulc. 871; Phil. Soc. 205.

263. Tathat *i.* ata agat.  
O'Dav. 1603; Phil. Soc. 205.

264. Tathumh *i.* atá agam.  
O'Dav. 1603.

265. Tadhg *i.* file.  
O'Dav. 1540; O'Cl.

266. Sgi *i.* cuma, ut est:  
 ris cach sgél sgiamhdha sg  
 7 risi sgelaidhe.  
 Cf. Met. Gl., Ff. 12.

267. Luam *i.* comorba, ut est: erlumh no ab luam Lis Moir.  
 Cf. O'Dav. 1171.

268. Secha *i.* bhreg.

269. Dénmha *i.* comallad, ut est: denmha cin tseachá.  
O'Dav. 756.

270. Denmha *i.* glan, ut est: a bhithdenma.  
 Cf. Laws v. 118. 6, 124. 3; O'Dav. 757.

271. Cresca *i.* silugad.

272. Briugad *i.* imat, ar is é briughas baissi ann sin.  
O'Dav. 266.

273. Reidh *i.* eolach, ut est: risi réidh.  
 Cf. RC xxvi. 22.

274. I *i.* amail.

275. La *i.* amail, ut est: la deicim fealmac *i.* is amhlaidh atchím  
 gurub mac foghluma.  
 Cf. RC xxvi. 14.

276. Iarrigh mhná Nuadot *i.* cumhdach d'foilgibh baí ima  
 lámhaibh.  
 Cf. RC xxvi. 18; Toch. Emire § 41; Met. Dinds iii. 26.

277. Idh *i.* foilghi no cumdach.

278. Núadoit *i.* lámh.

279. Dainntech *i.* greamannach, ut est: each dainntech.  
Triads § 168; O'Dav. 758.

280. Trebh *i.* innile, ut est: a fuigill a túaith a mbí cona trebha.

281. Cúadh *i.* cogadh, ut est: ni tharda biadh a cúadh dóibh.  
O'Dav. 578.

282. Aghaid fochael forlethan *i.* cael fuithi  $\gamma$  ard uaisti.  
TBC<sup>2</sup> 31, 3244; O'Dav. 186.

283. A tuaim a sceith *i.* a n-inat a sceith.  
TBC<sup>2</sup> 1507; O'Dav. 187. Cf. AID ii. 8 n.

284. Escoman *i.* aithesc nemhglán.  
TBC<sup>2</sup> 1710; O'Dav. 815.

285. Tascur *i.* muintir.  
O'Dav. 1606; O'Cl. s.v. *tascor*.

286. Cis *i.* faebar.

287.<sup>1</sup> Cia hír (*i.* talam) is díxa (*i.* is airdi) na ceal (*i.* neam)  
cia meas (*i.* faebur) is áithe na glam.  
is gairit go cláiter eó  
is bricht (*i.* cunntabairt) don bhreó (*i.* don *brehemh*)  
beris bráth (*i.* *breh*). NB 2.160

[628<sup>a</sup>.]

288. Rodhmaither *i.* aithnither, ut est: cía dosroghmaither.  
From ad-daim? AL.V.190,14 (f.  
n.1)

289. Retaire *i.* léghthóir.  
Cf. Met. Gl., Ff. 62.

290. Callait *i.* glicus.  
Cf. Corm. Y 265; O'Cl.

291. And *i.* deliugadh nó dethbir.

292. Eochra *i.* broga, ut est: a dí eochra [Rogab a di eochra  
ime O'C. 1429].  
O'Dav. 814; Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *ochra*.

293. Coman *i.* glan. ODav. 46

294. Escoman *i.* inghan.  
O'Dav. 769.

295. Feama [fleasc *add.* O'C. 1429] *i.* loma, ut est: ó ro feama  
fleasc.  
Cf. O'Dav. 832, 833, 898.

<sup>1</sup> 627 *marg. inf.*

296. Faisitin .i. íc, ut est: *amail* ro baí Muire 7 Iósébh ag faisitin in chissa.  
O'Dav. 1017.

297. Slaéd .i. galar, amail adubhaint Finn: cia mesa do thslaedaib fúithi, ol in inghin.  
 Cf. ZCP xiii. 270 § 9. (*T. Ailbe*)

298. Matha .i. cunntabairt.  
O'Dav. 1278, 1238; O'Cl. s.v. *mathfadh*.

299. Felmat .i. sleagh.  
O'Dav. 1019.

300. Sdárga .i. sleag.

301. Beó .i. búan.  
 For *Beo* O'C. 1429 has *beola*.

302. Róisti .i. carraic isin Berla, ut est: Róistigh.

303. Fál .i. fánaidh isin Berla, ut est: Fáltai[gh].  
O'Dav. 1018. Stephen de Valle, bishop of Meath, is called *an Faltach* FM 1379. Cf. ALC and Ann. Conn. 1374. Stokes's note to O'Dav.  
 ✓ 1018 should be corrected accordingly. *Berla* here and in § 302 apparently means Norman-French.

304. Ruánaidh .i. glicus.

305. Inann c annsa Ghaidheilg 7 χ andsa Ghréig ocus inann r andsa Ghaidheilg 7 ρ annsa Ghréig.

306. Tital óní is titulus annsa Greig.  
O'Dav. 1604.

307. Sol annsa Laidin grian annsa Gaéilg.  
O'Dav. 1604; O'Mulc. 847; Lec. Gl. 483; Met. Gl., E 2. Cf. ZCP v. 498. 5.

308. Frismbert .i. faill, ut est: amail atbert Cu Chulainn forsan Táin. dotáet iarum for lorg an thsloigh. ní mág lodamar dono, ar Cú Chulainn nam mbertamar Ulú ro leigsium slogh forro cin airfis.  
 TBC<sup>2</sup> 289; O'Dav. 1020.

309. Athargu .i. imrisin no gaiscedh.  
 Cf. O'Dav. 191. LU 7860

310. Commám .i. ben phosta.  
O'Cl. s.v. *commaim*; Lec. Gl. 556; Met. Gl., E 23.

311. Tollsca .i. lebaid.  
O'Dav. 1605.

312. Axul i. *imagallmha*.ACC §§ 34, 47, 82; O'Dav. 190.313. Coma i. *ceol*, *ut est*: *coma* for *imdha*.314. Righláech i. *senóir*.315. Siirecht i. *adhbann*, *ut est*:sírecht *adhbann* is *ard rath*  
is *selladh fegadh gu fiadhnach*.

Cf. Lec. Gl. 343 (M 157).

316. Corrthair i. *cimas*.O'Dav. 579.317. Des i. *ordugad*, *ut est*: *fer deis ro grinn* i. *is de ro*  
*ordaigh a grinn don feór*.Cf. RC xxvi. 14; O'Dav. 759.[628<sup>b</sup>.]318. Dornchladh i. *dorus no sinisdir*, *ut est*: ||  
cid *imdha ar thech ndiabhall* *dornclá*  
*íadhaid neach fa dorchá a dhorn*.Cf. O'Dav. 760; IGT, Decl. ex. 56.

Followed by space in MS; then:

Sellac vorth lánfíáu. (etc.)

no.

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1022		283 187
855	113	284 815
817		285 1606
1003		292 814
1165	150	294 769
1273	162	BN 295 832-3=898
1349	169	296 1017
(1337)		298 1238=1278
235		299 1019
333		303 1018
776		306 1604
623		307 1604
657		308 1020
848=1544	233	309 191
		310 540
184		311 1605
185		312 190
(1419)		316 579
854		317 759
1279		318 760
1581		
577		
1601		
1612		

## TETHBAE

ONE might conclude from the Latinized *Tethbia*, pl. *Tethbiae*, which occurs in the Book of Armagh, fol. 111, that this ancient territorial name was in O.Ir. an *iā*-stem and feminine. This is proved to demonstration when we examine instances found in the Annals of Ulster prior to the year 900. The gen. is predominantly *Tethbae*, and the dat. *Tethbai*. Out of about fifteen examples from the eighth–ninth centuries, there are but four exceptions to the treatment, namely, at 741, 841, 880, and 894. The first case may be attributed to scribal aberration. According to Ó Máille,<sup>1</sup> ‘after 800 the entries -a from -ae begin to get numerous’. The specifically dat. form *Tethbai* is to be seen at 700, 799,<sup>2</sup> and 840.

In Mid. Ir. the word takes a variety of spellings: *Tethba*, *Tebtha*, *Tebtho*, *Teathfa*, and even *Teafa*. Hence comes the Latinized *Teffia*, used by O’Flaherty, and also often in English. The great Western scholar was the first to write at some length regarding the extent and location of the territory. He treated of the subject in *Ogygia, seu Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia* (1685), pp. 402–3. O’Donovan summarizes his passage thus:

Teffia which fell to Maine, the son of king Niall, and his posterity, was formerly a very extensive country in Meath, comprehending five baronies in Westmeath, viz. the country of the Foxes, Calrigia, Bregmania, and Cuircnia, besides the lands assigned to the Tuites, Petits, and Daltons, and the whole of the county of Longford.

It was divided into North and South Teffia—North Teffia in the county of Longford, otherwise called Carbria Gaura, the possession of Carbry, son of Niall, and his posterity; South Teffia, in the county of Westmeath, being divided from North Teffia by the river Ethne, belonged to Maine and his posterity, p. 111, c. 85.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Language of the Annals of Ulster, p. 83.

<sup>2</sup> The ref. to this is misprinted 788, *ibid.* 28. Ó Máille quotes the text year, without correction.

<sup>3</sup> Ordnance Survey Letters, ii. 220–1.

The concluding lines of O'Flaherty in the passage translated were misunderstood by O'Donovan. I shall give the original Latin: *Meridionalis Teffia agri Longfordiensis, quemadmodum ac reliqua in Westmidia Ethne fluvio dissita, ad Manium & ad posteros pertinebat*: 'South Teffia in Longford, as well as the remainder of it in Westmeath, cut off by the river Inny, belonged to Maine and his posterity.'<sup>1</sup> It is plain that *dissita* does not qualify *Meridionalis Teffia*, as O'Donovan represents, but *reliqua*, the rest of the territory, that part of it which had been described by O'Flaherty as in Westmeath. A few lines farther on, in consequence of this misunderstanding, O'Donovan says: 'The probability is that South Teffia comprehended that part of the county Westmeath lying to the west of the chain of lakes, Lough Ennell, Lough Owel, and Lough Iron, and to the north and west of Mageoghegan's country; besides the barony of Kilcourcey in the King's county; and North Teffia the entire of the present county of Longford, and that part of Westmeath north of the river Ethne or Inny.'<sup>2</sup> I draw attention to the first words here, 'the probability is'. At a later stage,<sup>3</sup> O'Donovan made a certainty out of what he at first merely 'assumed as true'. 'By assuming this to be the ancient extent of Teffia,' he said in another place, 'no reference or fact will . . . be found to clash with it'.<sup>4</sup> I pointed out O'Donovan's error in 1915,<sup>5</sup> and again in 1930.<sup>6</sup> It is a real misrepresentation of O'Flaherty's view, which is not incorrect, as it has reference to post-fifth-century Teffia. But the error has frequently been repeated.

When compiling notes for his printed books O'Donovan usually consulted letters written in his earlier years for the Ordnance Survey department. Let me show how his 'probability' and his 'assumption' swelled to certainty in the present case. He wrote: 'In St. Patrick's time it [the name Tethbae] was applied to a very extensive territory forming the north-west portion of the ancient Midhe (Meath). It was divided into two parts by the river Eithne (Inny), called North and South

<sup>1</sup> Part, chapter, and page, cited in the text above.

<sup>2</sup> O. S. Letters, *loc. cit.*

<sup>3</sup> See passages in his works referred to in the next paragraph below.

<sup>4</sup> O. S. Letters, *loc. cit.*

<sup>5</sup> Place-names of Westmeath, pp. 97-9.

<sup>6</sup> Leaves of History, p. 34.

Teabhtha, the former comprising nearly all the present county of Longford, and the latter about the western half of the present county of Westmeath . . . and the barony of Kilcoursey in the north of the King's County.<sup>1</sup> 'North Teffia was divided from South Teffia by the river Eithne, now the Inny.'<sup>2</sup> 'This river formed the boundary between North and South Teffia in St. Patrick's time.'<sup>3</sup> 'In St. Patrick's time, Teffia was a large territory extending into the present counties of Westmeath and Longford, and divided by the river *Eithne*, now the Inny, into two parts, north and south.'<sup>4</sup>

It is not difficult to show that this assertion, so confidently repeated by O'Donovan, and by numerous writers since his day, is erroneous. The third note quoted in the preceding paragraph was written as commentary on the 'eruption' of the Inny mentioned in *Lebor Gabala*. Version C of LG has the following: *is i naimsir Erimoim fos tomaidm Eithne a hUibh Neill i. eter Theabhtha 7 Midhi*, BB 43 b 40, Lecan 287 v a 9. By this is meant that the river Eithne flows between Uí Neill or Midhe and Tethbae. And since Uí Neill or Midhe lay to the south, Tethbae must have been to the north. If it be urged that the statement is but a late gloss, I point to the fact that the gloss finds support in one of the most ancient pieces of tradition regarding St. Patrick which we possess. Instead of only North Teffia being northwards of the Inny, originally the two Teffias, North and South, lay northwards of that river. Tirechan speaks of St. Patrick's visits to Campus Bili, i.e. the district known to-day as Farbill, in co. Westmeath; to Campus Teloch, now known as Fartullagh, co. Westmeath; to Uisnech, co. Westmeath; and to *regiones Róide*, i.e. the territory known to this day as Corkaree, also in the co. Westmeath.<sup>5</sup> He continues: *et uenit per flumen Ethne in ii. Tethbias et ordinavit Melum episcopum*, he came over the river Ethne, into the two Tethbiae and ordained bishop Mel.<sup>6</sup> The two Tethbiae, as Tirechan calls

<sup>1</sup> The Book of Rights, p. 180.

<sup>2</sup> AFM iii. 156.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* i. 33.

<sup>4</sup> Topographical Poems, p. ix, n. 35. These passages were first published in 1847, 1848, 1851, and 1862.

<sup>5</sup> Book of Armagh, fol. 11 r, col. 1.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, lines 14-16 from end.

them, were therefore, according to him, northwards of the river Ethne or Inny. This is so plain that only blind followers of the lead of O'Donovan cannot see it. The reference to bishop Mel puts the interpretation beyond all doubt. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, a little later than Tirechan's time, says: *luith Patraic iarsin i Tethbai ndeiscirt, dū itá Ardachad . . . is ann forácaib epscop Mél*, 'Patrick went after that into southern Tethbaé, where Ardagh is to-day . . . There he left bishop Mel'.<sup>1</sup>

From the negative side one may argue that, by universal admission and evidence, North Teffia was identical with Coirpre or Cairbre, which is placed in the barony of Granard. Tethbae Tuaiscirt is glossed *Carpri* in the hand of the Interpolator in LU.<sup>2</sup> The Tripartite Life says: 'Then Patrick went into northern Tethbae, namely, to Coirpre's territory, where Granard was offered to him by Coirpre's sons; and he left in that place bishop Guasacht'.<sup>3</sup> As the barony of Granard is but one out of the six in the county of Longford, we must needs place southern Teffia also within the county, in order to fill up the void. But it originally did not cover the remainder of co. Longford, because Forgnide 'Forgney', now in co. Longford, in St. Patrick's time was in Cuircne,<sup>4</sup> and Cuircne was not part of Tethbae.

'The strongholds of Eochaid were Dun Fremann in Mide and Dun Fremann in Tethbae: Fremann in Tethbae was the one most dear to him of the strongholds of Ireland'.<sup>5</sup> Here Mide is clearly distinguished from Tethbae. Father John Colgan writes: *Teffia regio Mediae collimitaris, quae hodie Angaile vocatur*<sup>6</sup>: the distinction was familiar to him. But in truth it is very ancient, and comes from the period at which the central plain of Ireland had not yet passed to the dominion of the sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

Both Tethbae and Mide came under the sway of the sons of Niall about the time of St. Patrick, or somewhat later. The sons in question were Conall Eirr Breg, Laegaire, Énna, Coirbre,

<sup>1</sup> See Stokes's edition, p. 86; Kathleen Mulchrone's, ll. 946-51.

<sup>2</sup> Line 4595.

<sup>3</sup> See Stokes's edition, p. 90; Kathleen Mulchrone's, ll. 995-7.

<sup>4</sup> Episcopus Manis hi Forgnidiu la Cuircniu, Book of Armagh, fol. 16 v.

<sup>5</sup> Tale II of Tochmarc Etaine, ÉRIU xii. 162; Irische Texte i. 118.

<sup>6</sup> Trias Thaum, p. 717.

Fiachu, and Maine. Events chronicled imperfectly in AU, and about the precise dates of which we cannot be certain, show this conquest in progress. The entries referring to them were first noted and collected by John McNeill in 1907,<sup>1</sup> and were reprinted in 1921.<sup>2</sup> No doubt, as has been said, they are incomplete. The sequel to the events is concisely put at the date 516: *deinde campus Mide a Lagenis sublatus est*, thereafter the plain of Mide was taken from the Leinstermen.<sup>3</sup>

On the dispersal of the sons of Niall there is extant a short paragraph, which is embedded in the genealogies of Fiachu's descendants. I print it here<sup>4</sup> from the mid-fourteenth-century manuscript H 2.7/172 b, with variants<sup>5</sup> from Lecan 61 a 15-40:

*Text*

Fodlais dano Niall Noigiallach<sup>1</sup> a chrich mbunaid<sup>2</sup> eter a chlaind.<sup>3</sup> Dobert Eogan<sup>4</sup> for<sup>5</sup> Ailecht<sup>6</sup>hir. Dobert<sup>6</sup> Conall Gulban otha Loch Febail meic Etarba co Tracht nEothailiu int Shair ocus dobert Fergus la cechdar de, 7 ba Fergus mac Neill cec<sup>7</sup>tar nai. Dobert dano<sup>6</sup> Conall Err Breg<sup>7</sup> for crich mBreg,<sup>8</sup> conid uad<sup>8a</sup> ro geinset sil Aeda Slane la Firu Breg, 7 cland Colman Moir Mide.<sup>9</sup> Dobert Carpri sinser a mac la Conall ina chrich thuaid<sup>10</sup> 7 lá Fiachra la brathair<sup>10</sup> ic fairge ota Ess Ruaid co Roid<sup>11</sup> Ua Fiachrach. Dobert o C<sup>h</sup>ruachain Feda hi crich Briuin<sup>12</sup> co Loch Ri<sup>13</sup> meic Maireda do Mane mac Neill, 7 ardchomairchi hErend uli. Dobert imorro follomnas Temrach do Laegaire.<sup>14</sup> Dobert lethtriucha chet o Themraig siar do chlaind Laegaire.<sup>15</sup> Dobert<sup>16</sup> Enna nIlchrothach<sup>17</sup> mac Neill 7 Loegaire Becc<sup>18</sup> o Loch Annind siarthuaid. Dobert Fiachu mac Neill i nUsnech mor Mide i mmedon hErend.

Fuair dano Fiachu cach dia thogu ria<sup>19</sup> re fein 7 fogebad<sup>20</sup> a chland<sup>21</sup> dia eis menbad<sup>22</sup> Fothud Fer Soeb do thochur fri<sup>23</sup> Patraic i nUsniuch, 7 ní tharla nech aile do chlaind Fiachach fris acht Fothad Fer Soeb<sup>24</sup> amain. Conid airi na<sup>25</sup> tall rigi no

<sup>1</sup> New Ireland Review, vol. xxvi, p. 341.

<sup>2</sup> Celtic Ireland 21.

<sup>3</sup> Annals of Ulster, s.a. 515. Cf. Ann. Inisfallen 10 b 10.

<sup>4</sup> Miss Dobbs's edition in ZCP xxi. 2, is faulty, and makes no reference to the Lecan text. There are copies elsewhere, e.g. in O'Clery's Book of Genealogies, p. 7.

<sup>5</sup> Those merely orthographical are not put down.

flaithemnas ar sil Fiachach archena acht ar Fothud *tantum* cen cop<sup>26</sup> rigi nErend chena gabait.

<sup>1</sup> *add* mac Echach    <sup>2</sup> bunaid    <sup>3</sup> *add* airegda    <sup>4</sup> do Eogan mac Neill  
<sup>5</sup> *om. for*    <sup>6</sup> *add* do    <sup>7</sup> erball H earr Breg Lec    <sup>8</sup> Breg    <sup>8a</sup> uada  
<sup>9</sup> immidi <sup>7</sup> .uui. riga deg do gob Erind do clandaib Conaill err Breg *i.* nonbar  
 do shil Aeda Slaine <sup>7</sup> ochtar do cloind Cholmain Moir <sup>10-10</sup> *om.* H <sup>11</sup> rind  
<sup>12</sup> hua mB    <sup>13</sup> Rib    <sup>14</sup> *add* garb mac Neill <sup>15-15</sup> *om.* Lec    <sup>16</sup> *add* dono  
<sup>17</sup> ilchrothach    <sup>18</sup> mac Becc H    <sup>19</sup> re    <sup>20</sup> ro fhacaib    <sup>21</sup> clanna  
<sup>22</sup> acht minbad    <sup>23</sup> ria    <sup>24</sup> fo with tuaid *superscr.* H Fothud Fear Saeb Lec  
<sup>25</sup> nach    <sup>26</sup> *tin* cen corp

*Translation*

Niall of the Nine Hostages divided his ancestral land among his sons. He placed Eogan on the territory of Ailech. He placed Conall Gulban between Loch Febail mic Etarba and Tracht Eothaile in tShair, and he placed Fergus with each (Eogan and Conall), so that in the one land and the other there was a Fergus mac Neill (*i.e.* a Cenel Ferguso). He placed Conall Eirr Breg on the land of Brega, and from him descended Sil Aeda Slaine in Fir Breg, and also Clann Cholmain Mhoir of Mide. He placed Cairbre, the eldest of his sons, with Conall in his land in the North, and with Fiachra, his own brother, at the sea, between Es Ruaid and Roid Ua Fiachrach. He gave to Maine son of Niall from Cruachain Feda in Crioch Briuin to Loch Ri mic Maireda, and also the chief protecting of all Ireland. He gave the supremacy of Tara to Laegaire. To Clann Laegaire he gave half a triucha cet to the west of Tara. To Enna Ilchrothach son of Niall and Laegaire Bec he gave land north-west of Loch Ennell. He placed Fiachu son of Niall in great Usnech of Mide, in the centre of Ireland.

Fiachu found that everyone accepted him in his own time, and his posterity would have had the same privilege, but that Fothud Fer Soeb opposed St. Patrick in Usnech; and no other of the sons of Fiachu opposed him but Fothud Fer Soeb alone. That is the reason why kingship or supremacy has not departed from Fiachu's descendants, except in the case of those of Fothud; though it is not the kingship of Ireland, however, which they acquire.

From this instructive passage we learn that Maine became possessed of the territory extending from Cruachain Feda in

Críoch Briúin to Loch Rí, that is, of Tethbae, as we have endeavoured to define that country. What is meant by the chief protecting, or protection, of Ireland, also acquired by Maine, I cannot say. Cruachain Feda was Croaghan, near Killeshandra, in Bréifne, alias Críoch Briúin or Tír Briúin. In agreement with the little tract is the Tripartite Life, which places Maine son of Niall at Ardagh when the Gospel was first preached there.<sup>1</sup> He is said to have been baptized by St. Patrick. The sons of Cairbre, brother of Maine, are placed in Granard by the same authority.<sup>2</sup> No one has denied that St. Patrick encountered Laegaire at Tara, and it seems to me that no valid reason can be assigned for denying that the saint also interviewed several of his brothers and kinsmen in different parts of the country.

Apart from the dates of two princes of Maine's House (Craumthan, who d. 553, and Brenainn, who d. 576<sup>3</sup>), and the name of their father (Bríón), we have no particulars of the history of Tethbae until the reign of Aed son of Brénainn. The probable date of his succession is disputed. About 562 he defeated the king of Ireland at Cúl Uinsen<sup>4</sup> in Tethbae,<sup>5</sup> but it is not certain that then he himself was king. His death is placed at 589 and 595.<sup>6</sup> It seems generally accepted that Aed granted the site of the monastery of Durrow, in King's Co., to St. Columba.<sup>7</sup> Such a grant goes to show that, in the reign of Aed, Teffian sway had spread over part of Westmeath, and even into King's Co., farther south. Numerous Teffian families are found later in this region. In the original Tethbae a section of Conmaicne made conquest at an unknown date. The earliest bishops of the diocese of Ardagh as now understood are referred to in the annals as bishops of Conmaicne.

PAUL WALSH.

<sup>1</sup> See Stokes's edition, p. 86; Kathleen Mulchrone's, l. 952.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 90; Kathleen Mulchrone's, l. 996.

<sup>3</sup> AU s. annis 552, 575.

<sup>4</sup> There are no grounds for saying that this place is the present Coole, bar. of Fore.

<sup>5</sup> AU s. annis 560, 561.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* 588, 594.

<sup>7</sup> See Reeves, *Adamnan* 23; Plummer, *Bede* ii. 133.

## MESCA ULAD: THE REDACTOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE LATER VERSION

### *Abbreviations*

ACR = Aided Con Roi, *ÉRIU* ii. 18 ff.

CRR = *Cath Ruis na Ríg*, the older version, ed. Hogan.

MU = The MU<sup>1</sup> and MU<sup>2</sup> Texts, as edited in the Irish Med. and Modern Series.

MU<sup>1</sup> = The earlier version, as represented by the acephalous LU text.

MU<sup>2</sup> = The later version, partly preserved in LL.

Táin<sup>1</sup> = 'Fassung I', ed. Strachan and O'Keeffe.

Táin<sup>2</sup> = 'Fassung II', ed. Windisch.

STUDENTS of the works of Professor Thurneysen are well aware that the story of Mesca Ulad survives to us in two disparate versions: MU<sup>1</sup>, an Old Irish version, known to us through an acephalous fragment preserved in *Lebor na hUidre*; and MU<sup>2</sup>, a Middle Irish version, our text of which, preserved in *Lebor Laigen*, is also defective, for it lacks the end. This is the work of the redactor of Táin<sup>2</sup> and author of CRR, and can be ascribed with some certainty to the first third, perhaps the first quarter, of the twelfth century. The common 'authorship' of these three texts has been established by Miss Power by means of studying the redactor's literary characteristics and methods of working. These matters are really essential to the proper study of the texts of Mesca Ulad, and I have tried to deal fully with them in the introduction to my edition of these, to which I may be allowed to refer those to whom Miss Power's and Professor Thurneysen's researches are unfamiliar.\*

The somewhat curious relationship of the two fragments in our possession naturally prompts speculation on a number of points. For example, how did the redactor manage to extricate the men of Ulster from the predicament in which our fragment of his story leaves them? MU<sup>1</sup> affords no solution, for they are not there driven to such straits. Another of these problems is to trace in MU<sup>2</sup> the hand of the redactor, to estimate how far his version can be thought to accord with the Old Irish tale

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\* Thurneysen, *Zu ir. Hss. ii. 10 ff.*; *Heldensage* 473 ff.; Power, 'The Common Authorship of some Book of Leinster Texts,' *ÉRIU* ix. 118 ff.

which lay before him, and how far, on the contrary, he has rearranged the order of its narrative, re-told its episodes, and supplemented it with fresh material.

The four main criteria on which to base one's judgement will be: (1) *Táin*<sup>2</sup> as compared with *Táin*<sup>1</sup>; (2) the overlapping passage in MU; (3) the contents and style of the surviving fragment of MU<sup>1</sup> as compared with those of the surviving fragment of MU<sup>2</sup>; and (4) the contents of CRR.

In general, it is certain that MU<sup>2</sup> is much longer than MU<sup>1</sup> was: the process of re-writing has included elaboration and expansion. There are many phrases and sentences in MU<sup>2</sup> which one who is acquainted with the redactor's style will read with the conviction that they are due to him and none other. Consider, again, the essential plot: the division of Conchobar's kingship, the rivalry of Cú Chulainn and Fintan, their dispute about the feast of kingship, the misguided journey of the Ulaid from Fintan's feast to their enemies' fort, and its sequel. It seems likely that these were the main constituents of MU<sup>1</sup>, as we can see they are of MU<sup>2</sup>. But if MU<sup>2</sup> confined itself to these essentials, and related them in the plain compressed manner of the older fragment, it would clearly be much shorter. As it is, the greater part of its bulk consists of more or less relevant details and episodes.

Certain phrases and sentences can be proved to be the redactor's by means of comparison of the vocabulary of MU<sup>2</sup>, *Táin*<sup>2</sup>, and CRR; some of these I quote below. A complete comparison of this kind, extending over the whole text, would be interesting, and would, I believe, cast light on the development of Middle Irish narrative prose in general, and on the use of certain particular expressions; but for the present, not only would it take far too much space, it would prove only what Miss Power has proved already, namely that the story has been re-written by the redactor. To prove him the originator of any episode in MU<sup>2</sup> is quite a different thing, and demands different means. These will vary. In general, however, one may say that suspicion attaches to a descriptive passage not essential to its context, easily inserted, typical of the redactor's taste, and full of words and phrases recurring in his other works (e.g. MU 194-216); and to a passage centring round a character who is not proved to belong to MU<sup>1</sup>, but (on the contrary) might have been introduced into MU<sup>2</sup>.

through association with a character of MU<sup>1</sup>, and whose function and speeches are specially reminiscent of the redactor's manner and language (e.g. Emer or Medb).

MU 1-17. To trace the division of the province back to the Tuatha Dé Danann, romantic mythic figures standing in the dawn of tradition, is picturesque, thorough-going and convincing —altogether like the redactor. No stress can be laid on the introduction of the TDD at Táin<sup>2</sup> 3302. On the other hand, it is true that their appearance here is characteristic of later rather than of earlier saga, and doubtless the redactor has at least made the most of the passage, if he did not invent it. Cf. below on 562-80, 623-40.

20-8. That the rivalry between Cú Chulainn and Fintan was a feature of MU<sup>1</sup> is shown by 908 f.

29-33. Conchobar's feast of Samuin seems essential, and no doubt belongs to the original. The description of it bears clear marks of the redactor.

34-41 ff. It is noteworthy that in Táin<sup>2</sup> 1348 f. Leborcham is named, where Táin<sup>1</sup> 713 has simply *in dercaid*. Furthermore, at Táin<sup>2</sup> 4759 Finnchad Fer Benn Uma mac Fráechlethain appears as *echlach da muntir fadessin* to Conchobar, i.e. in the same office as here, whereas in Táin<sup>1</sup> Finnchad Fer Benn is son to Conchobar (3009; cf. also Finnchad mac Conchobair CRR § 8). The redactor has surely supplied at least the names; but indeed the episodes of Leborcham and Finnchad and of Emer sit lightly on the story, and both may be new.

49 ff. Láeg we know is a character of MU<sup>1</sup> (1045 ff.), but he may have made a later entry than this. Save for the sake of fullness of narration his appearance here is superfluous; and the words of his speech are in the main the redactor's (cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 3297, not in Táin<sup>1</sup>; see note on MU 50).

53-106. That the original gave some description of the arrival of Cú Chulainn and Fintan and of their granting of Conchobar's wish is, perhaps, not to be doubted. It is likely, however, that the passage as it stands is largely the redactor's, for it bears his stamp in language and structure alike: (a) the number of triads; (b) the numerous words and phrases which recur in Táin<sup>2</sup> and do not occur in Táin<sup>1</sup>, e.g. *a meic dil drongaich dornchorcra Dechtini*, cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 1680, 2332; *fálta fir connaig ascid sin*, cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 1078; the rare word *scolfa* (see Glossary); *trí áenchaindli*

*gascid na hEórpa*, cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 3769, 3771, 502, 778; (c) the almost perfect symmetry observed in describing the two arrivals; (d) the direct, not reported, speech used throughout. The episode was altogether very suitable for development after the redactor's manner—so much is clear. We may go further and consider the possibility that whereas MU<sup>1</sup> gave but a bare statement of the episode, perhaps in reported speech, the redactor has dramatized it in these two conversations, thereby developing it so much that it might almost be called original work. Two questions in particular suggest themselves: (1) whether the names of the guarantors, all in triads, and perhaps indeed the whole episodes centring round them, are due to the redactor. It is noticeable that, while the two Conalls and Láegaire (Sencha's guarantors) reappear at 599 ff., and Celchair, Uma, and Errge (Cathbad's guarantors) at 620 ff., those of Cú Chulainn and Fintan do not reappear at all; but it is not clear that this has any significance. On the former, see below. (2) Has the druid Cathbad, who is mentioned later only casually, not been introduced here for symmetry's sake as counterpart to Sencha? *Cathbad drui degamra* is prominent in CRR §§ 2 ff.; he is also named at Táin<sup>2</sup> 4728 ff., where Táin<sup>1</sup> 2990 ff. has merely *in draí*.

115-20. The redactor may be traced in *barbarda*, *barbardacht*, and the triad *nónbor i ngonaib...ra hulibásuib*. The redactor has not invented the *cráeb sídamail* (see note on MU 119), but substituted it for *bascrand* (923).

136-43. One can but say that Emer is not essential, and that it would be consistent with the redactor's method to furnish some such introduction to the following.

146 ff. Such perfect coincidence as *I n-óenló* indicates the redactor; note also *éim* 7 *ellam*.

161 ff. With the age of Furbaide, who is full-grown in the Táin, cf. Mane Mó-Epirt (350). In MU<sup>1</sup> itself Furbaide is not of the age suggested here, but a full-grown warrior (1016 ff.). It is possible, then, that the whole episode may be new. The character of Conchobar's first speech (168 f.) is consistent with this (cf. MU § 9 (a)), and so are the expressions *barbarda*, *coí* 7 *tuirsi* (twice) *catha ná comlained*, *adgell* 7 *admilliud*. One cannot, however, overlook the possibility that in MU<sup>1</sup> Furbaide, though a full-grown warrior, did play some such intercessory part between Cú Chulainn and the others. If so, the redactor

must have reduced his age in order to secure some ends of his own, such as pathetic interest, and particularly, it may be, to portray Cú Chulainn's pleasant and kindly relationship to the boy. We may bear this point in mind in considering whether Emer's appearances in the story are not due to the redactor.

179-93. The symmetry of the conversation, in direct speech, is noteworthy; so is the manner in which Sencha is made to offer a suggestion which is calculated to lead up to important developments in the tale. *Crislach na Cráebriúade* is a phrase of the redactor's which recurs at Táin<sup>2</sup> 5970.

194-216. The whole may be the redactor's (cf. above), being thoroughly characteristic of his style and language. Cf. e.g. Táin<sup>2</sup> 996 ff., which has no counterpart in Táin<sup>1</sup>.

217-27. Even if Láeg had in MU<sup>1</sup> already made his appearance by this stage (cf. above, 49 ff.), the redactor may have invented this episode. It is not essential. Given Láeg, and given the arrangement of dividing the night, the episode arises very naturally. The phrases *ro gab ac midem* *7 ac mórdéscain*, *do midem* *7 do mórdéscain*, recur twice each at CRR §§ 25 f.

234 f. The sentence is the redactor's. Cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 4723 ff., where, as Miss Power observes, Táin<sup>1</sup> 2988 f. has quite a different statement. It necessitates the order of the three following speeches: (1) the king, (2) the druid, (3) one of the Ulaid; they are therefore the redactor's also. Cú Chulainn's answer must be his too; and it contains two triads.

247-51. This speech of Cú Chulainn's is inseparable from that at 252 f., on which see below. The three excellences of charioteering, mentioned in both versions of the Táin (Táin<sup>1</sup> 1891 ff., Táin<sup>2</sup> 2550 ff.), may be aboriginal or borrowed.

252-69. Cú Chulainn's speech is to be ascribed to the redactor. Cf. the passages, Táin<sup>1</sup> 686 *indnaig*, rendered *saig* Táin<sup>2</sup> 1320; Táin<sup>2</sup> 665 *Maith, a mo phopá Laíg, ... saig brot dún ar in n-echraíd*, which has no counterpart in Táin<sup>1</sup>. *Bodba* is a favourite epithet with the redactor (*bánbidcud bodba* recurs later in our text). The journey from Dún Dá Benn, reminiscent of that from Crúachain Ái in Táin<sup>1</sup> 81 ff., Táin<sup>2</sup> 300 ff., is quite as likely to belong to MU<sup>1</sup> as to be new.

269-76. Cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 5014 f., 5700 f., which are without a counterpart in Táin<sup>1</sup>. Note also the parallelism of the three sentences,

the doublets and the triads. The passage is no doubt the redactor's.

277-93; 296-305; 315-45. It may be taken as certain that these conversations, in direct speech, introduced by questions, and serving to introduce smoothly and naturally an important new stage of the story, owe much to the redactor: his influence probably extends further than their form. Brieriu we do not know to have been a character of MU<sup>1</sup>; on the contrary, in a later passage he has evidently replaced Dubthach Dáeltenga (cf. below 862 92), and his speeches here throw suspicion on him: with the first (279ff.) cf. 875 ff. (cf. below); with 280 ff. cf. Dubthach's speech at 950 f., *Acht nammá ⁊ rl.*, a similar taunt and directed at Cú Chulainn; with 319 and Cú Chulainn's rejoinder cf. 883 ff. Clearly Brieriu has no firm footing in the story.

With the triad in the speech of Fergna, who does not reappear, cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 5234 *comairle mettachta ní midlaigechta*, which has no counterpart in Táin<sup>1</sup>.

306 ff. With the episode of the snow cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 1705 ff.; and with 507 ff. cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 1709 ff. Táin<sup>1</sup> mentions snow only incidentally, and has no parallel to the exaggerations of Táin<sup>2</sup> and MU (but cf. Táin<sup>1</sup> 1388). The redactor has at least contributed much; but (unfortunately, in view of 392 ff.) we cannot be sure that MU<sup>1</sup> had no mention of snow.

348-61. One may first recall certain facts of our fragment of MU<sup>1</sup>. The people of Temair, the enemies of the Ulaid, are there called the Érainn. They have a prince; to identify him is difficult (cf. Thurneysen, *Heldenage* 482, note 2) but he is either Crimthann Nia Náir or Ailill—scarcely Cú Rúi, who is not mentioned; my own reading of the internal evidence of MU<sup>1</sup> would lead me to identify him with Ailill (see note on MU 924). At any rate, Ailill is present, and it is clearly implied that he is a king (MU 1012), though his kingdom is not explicitly named. He personally is at peace with the Ulaid. He is accompanied by his seven sons, i.e. the seven Manes. Medb is not mentioned.

MU<sup>2</sup> gives no single explicit name to the enemies of the Ulaid; but the ruler in Temair is undoubtedly Cú Rúi. He is king of both Munsters (MU 837 ff.), and is accompanied by his kindred, Clanna Dedad. Present as his guests are Medb and Ailill, queen and king of Connacht (834 f.), with the nobles of

Connacht. All these are gathered there to celebrate the attainment to the age of one month by Mane Mó-Epirt, son to Medb and Ailill and foster-son to Cú Ruí. Also present (for the same purpose, no doubt) is Eochu mac Luchtai with [the nobles of] his province ; this, though not named, is presumably South Connacht, as in the tale of Cath Étair (Thurneysen, *Heldensage* 506) or North Munster (Gwynn, *Metr. Dindsh.* iii. 338, 5 ff. Thurneysen, *op. cit.* 511).

We may now give particular consideration to some of these persons :

(a) *Clanna Dedad and Cú Ruí*. It is clear that *Clanna Dedad* has replaced *Érainn*, as in ACR *Cland Dedaid* replaces the *Héraind* of Brinna Ferchertne (Thurneysen, ZCP ix. 220). It was to the redactor a more familiar name. Whether the *Érainn* and *Clanna Dedad* were in fact distinct is historically uncertain, and to us immaterial ; what is material to our purpose is that the redactor knew little or no distinction. The latter name was well known to him as denoting the people of Temair Luachra (cf. *Cland Dedad hi Temair Lóchra* LU 1621 TBFlidais; *Metr. Dindsh.* iii. 236 Temair Luachra) and Cú Ruí's people and kindred, a clan in his kingdom of West Munster. And it is noteworthy that Cú Ruí receives from the redactor the patronymic (Cú Ruí mac Dári meic Dedaid 304 f.) which links him with *Clanna Dedad* through a common ancestor.

Had Cú Ruí been a character of MU<sup>1</sup>, it is hardly conceivable that he should not be mentioned in the surviving fragment. If he was present in Temair, in what capacity ? Not as prince. In MU<sup>2</sup>, on the other hand, his part is slight, and is throughout played in sections of the story which we shall see owe much to the redactor. I conclude that he has, in fact, been introduced into the later version through association in the redactor's mind with Temair and the Clans of Dedad, and has displaced Ailill as ruler of Temair. The earlier version may well have ignored him entirely.

(b) *Medb*. Has she not been introduced by the redactor ? If she had belonged to MU<sup>1</sup>, could we have failed to hear of her in the extant fragment ? There are passages in the latter where the support of such a Medb as is depicted in the later version would have been appropriately afforded to her husband ; and any sort of Medb could scarcely be completely ignored. In the

later version Medb's part, like that of Cú Rúi, is unessential, easily inserted, and inseparable from suspected portions of the story. Regard must be had also to the character of her speeches, which are calculated to forward the narrative; they are often questions eliciting what follows (512 f., 518 ff., 789 f., 792), elsewhere suggestions (796 f., 820 f., 823 ff.), and are full of balance and antithesis.

To the redactor of the *Táin* the presence of Ailill would inevitably suggest that of Medb; and her character here as 'the better man' of the two is consistent with that depicted in *Táin*<sup>1</sup> and more especially with its further development in *Táin*<sup>2</sup> (cf. Miss Power, *ÉRIU* ix. 126 ff.). With Medb is added the province of Connacht (352 f., 834 f.), and very likely Eochu with his province. It is certainly under the influence of the *Táin* that the opponents of the Ulaid, no longer merely a people located in Munster, have become in the later story the two provinces of Munster and the province of Connacht with their rulers.

(c) *Mane Mó-Épirt*. MU<sup>1</sup> speaks of seven sons of Ailill, and these, though they may be young, are certainly not mere children, still less is one of them an infant. MU<sup>2</sup> mentions one son by name, says expressly that he is an infant, and has no hint of the other six. What is the explanation of this striking disparity? It may be conjectured that, having substituted Cú Rúi for Ailill as king of Temair Luachra, and made Ailill king of Connacht, the redactor felt it desirable to give some reason for the presence of Ailill and Medb. The reason given may have appealed to him because of the sentimental or pathetic interest often attaching to children (cf. *Furbaide* above). At any rate, having chosen the reason he gives, he would find it necessary to exclude the other six sons on account of their probable age. So far as I know, we hear nowhere else of *Mane Mó-Épirt*'s being given in fosterage to Cú Rúi. It serves to emphasize the close alliance between Cú Rúi and the rulers of Connacht. The point is also worthy of note as a sign of the artificiality of the later story; for (to mention only one aspect of it) in the *Táin* *Mane Mó-Épirt* is a full-grown man and Cú Chulainn is seventeen. A similar case is that of *Furbaide* (161 ff. above). Clearly the redactor has no precise ideas of the chronology of the story, nor even whether it happens before or after the *Táin*.

356-491. The various points may be taken in series :

(a) *Crom Deróil* we know in MU<sup>1</sup> as an attendant of some sort. In MU<sup>2</sup> he is a druid. It follows, then, that if a section of MU<sup>1</sup> corresponding to this made mention of a watcher in Temair, either this watcher was Crom Deróil and not a druid, or else he was a druid and not Crom Deróil (he may have been nameless). Which is likelier seems to me an open question ; one could bring some support to either view.

(b) *Crom Darail*. *Crom Deróil* is a name with a meaning, 'bent (and) puny'. The second part of the name *Crom Darail* has, so far as I know, no meaning, an important fact which strongly suggests that the name was invented to match the other. If so, this in itself would suggest that the character was invented with the name. Moreover, Crom Darail's only function is to be the counterpart of Crom Deróil, and to hold this dispute with him ; after this he quickly and finally disappears.

One may notice incidentally that while in MU<sup>1</sup> Crom Deróil seems to belong to the Érainn, in MU<sup>2</sup> it is not clear whether he and Crom Darail belong to Temair or to Connacht : they are merely said to be keeping watch for Medb. To whichever of these allies they belong, our suspicions might be aroused when two druids in the service of the enemies of Ulster are said to be pupils of the great druid of Ulster ; but cf. ÉRIU iii. 140, 171 ff. Innarba na nDéssi, where Droch and Cecht, druids of the Déssi, are pupils of Dil, druid of the hostile Ossairge (I have been reminded of this reference by Professor Thurneysen).

(c) Examination of the three poems will show that they are no more than metrical re-statements and expansions of the prose dispute (364-94). There is little in the poems the idea of which is not in the prose, and *vice versa*. The warriors, the oaks, the shields, the stones, the weapons and weapon-points, the herds of cattle, the birds mentioned in the prose all reappear in the poems. The prose has no mention of the mantles (397, 436), the Sea of Miss (483), the standards (490), and some smaller details mentioned in the poems ; the poems have no mention of the *rigrátha* and *uiss 7 altai* of the prose ; a more remarkable discrepancy is that the prose speaks of *carpait* (372) and *grega* (387), while the verse has *ar druim ech ndond* (442) and *fer borb . . . ar druim cacha óenbó* (486 f.). The correspondence is

so close, however, that it seems almost certain that the author of either section was also at least part-author of the other.

(d) In the prose dispute certain features characteristic of the redactor are clear. The episode is elicited by a direct question, *Innat-árfaid in ní tárfaid damsá?* (365, in which one notes the late verb form, paralleled at Táin<sup>2</sup> 5080 etc., and the independent pronoun). Information is conveyed to the hearer by means of a conversation in direct speech. This conversation is thoroughly symmetrical. Very conspicuous is the number of doublets (many recur in Táin<sup>2</sup> and CRR) and of expressions favoured by the redactor. With 369 in particular cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 131, to which Táin<sup>1</sup> has no equivalent. If what is thoroughly characteristic of the redactor be removed, little is left.

(e) For the comparison of a chariot to a *ríggráth* cf. Táin<sup>1</sup> 2330, Táin<sup>2</sup> p. 233, note 13. Can the mention of the animals have been suggested by Táin<sup>1</sup> 3108 ff., Táin<sup>2</sup> 5031 ff.?

(f) By whom were the poems composed? With 484 ff. cf. the following passages from the Cú Ruí saga:

(1) Buí-si didu oc aiscid a chind-seom i ndorus na cathrach.  
 . . . Túargaib a chend súas íar suidiu confaca slúag Ulad  
 íarsin íglinnd chuci iter chois 7 ech. 'Cía siud, a ben?'  
 ar Cú Ruí. 'Do munter,' or in bean, 'co lecaib 7 dair-  
 chisib do dénam na cathrach.' 'Masdo daraig is lúath  
 ráit, is búaid masda licc.' Túarcaib a chend do-ridhise.  
 Fecaíd-sem beous fora ngrinigud-som. 'Cía sud?' or  
 sé. 'Alma bó 7 ceathra,' ol sí.  
 'Masa cheathra condat ceathra  
 niddat alma chóelbó.  
 Atá fer beg beartair (*leg.* beartas) fáebro  
 for muin cec[h]a énbó.'

YBL ACR, ÉRIU ii. 22, 24.

(2) 'Nidat slúag,' ol in ben, 'act almai bó.' Unde Cú Ruí  
 cecinit:

'Matsat almai is condat almai  
 nidat almai chóelbó.  
 Attá fer bec bertais fáebra  
 for muin chaca h-óenbó.'

Laud 610 Brinna Ferchertne, RC vi. 187 f.; trans. Thurneysen ZCP ix. 212.  
 Professor Thurneysen's later view (*Heldensage* 439 f.) is that the verse has been, not borrowed by ACR from MU, but rather

inserted in our poem (460 ff.) or used as the pattern for it. No other stanza of our poem is in the same metre (see note on MU, ad loc.). I venture to think that the latter is the true explanation, that this poem has been written around that verse. If so, the first poem (395 ff.) was surely also composed on this model, for the two cannot be dissociated. This supposition is somewhat supported by the rimes in 484-7 and 395-8, which are faulty, while those in ACR are correct.

With 395 ff. goes 393 f.; and here perhaps the redactor's use of *immirge* (393, 396, 485, = *alma* ACR) is not without significance (see Glossary).

Nor can the words uttered by Cú Ruí in ACR, *Masdo daraig 7 rl.*, be dissociated from 444 f. Why the words differ slightly is not clear. In judging which story has borrowed from the other, admittedly an obscure problem, it is significant that in ACR the Clans of Dedad have been sent over all Ireland to gather materials for a castle, so that oaks and stones are not only natural in that tale but essential to part of its plot, as they are not in MU. Cú Ruí's words in ACR are no doubt a metrical couplet, but it is not necessary to suppose them a fragmentary quotation. Again, it is noticeable that LL preserves the hypermetric *at riad masat liic*, resembling ACR; but this proves nothing, since (a) such changes would very naturally be made in transmission, and (b) there is no doubt that the poet wrote *riad mat liic*.

(g) That all three poems are from the MIr. and not the OIr. period is certain from their grammar and language; cf. *riad* 445, confirmed by rime and metre; *mas* where confirmed by metre; *starga* 407; *meirci* 490. The original tale, however, undoubtedly dates from the OIr. period. Therefore these poems were not in the original tale.

(h) It is a matter of fact that this redactor was fond of adding poems to his text, and that he was less than master of poetic technique (Thurneysen, *Heldensage* 114); this suits the technical standard of the poems. Nor are these without a trace of the redactor's favourite diction; cf. *bodba* 402.

(j) It seems likely, then, that this section, including the poems, is to a large extent the invention of the redactor. I conjecture that the original version had one watcher to report on the approaching host; perhaps some dialogue of description and identification may have been held between him and Ailill (see

below). The redactor has created a counterpart to Crom Deróil, made them both druids (though, as we have seen, the original may have had a druid as watcher), and, naturally enough, pupils of the illustrious Cathbad (cf. on 53-106 above), and devised the dispute between them. He has introduced Cú Ruí and Medb and probably Eochu, and he has much changed the complexion of the feud around which the earlier version centred, by bringing it into approximate uniformity with the story of the Táin.

(k) The text itself contains a passage which it is not easy to reconcile with these conclusions. The second poem (414 ff.) is introduced by such a phrase (*is amlaid ro boí acond élígud 7 ba-cachain in laid seo*) as implies that Crom Deróil alone utters the poem, whereas, I believe, the metre shows that Crom Darail utters the second quatrain. Either my conclusions must therefore be to some degree wrong, or else the phrase quoted contains some fault of composition or transmission. But the difficulty does not seem, to me at least, so great as to vitiate all that has been suggested.

492-505. If the foregoing be accepted, it clearly follows that this passage is mainly the redactor's. Traces of his language are the doublets, the triads, *bánbidcud bodba*, *braini*, *barbar-dacht*. It seems possible that *Ba sed a barbar-dacht 7 rl.* was suggested by *con torchartar 7 rl.* 912 f., of which there is no trace in the corresponding part of MU<sup>2</sup>. The metaphor '*na línbrattaiib 7 rl.*', certainly strange as applied to thatch, seems due to a memory of the redactor's own *linanarta línlángela* Táin<sup>2</sup> 5045, 5065, there more intelligibly applied to froth and foam. With the metaphor *Ba samalta combo hí in muir 7 rl.* cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 5025 ff., 5276 ff.; the redactor seems to have developed it from such an expression as *is tond ainbt[h]inc bádas, is muir dar crícha i. Celtchair mac Cuitheochair* Táin<sup>1</sup> 3289 ff., cf. 2976. The figure is a common one. With *i nnélaib 7 rl.* cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 3968 f. *nél 7 tám 7 tassi*.

507-9. Cf. on 306 ff. above.

510-788. This long section is a dialogue, wherein Crom Deróil describes the Ulaid, Medb comments on the description, Cú Ruí confirms it, Ailill asks the identity of the persons, and Cú Ruí reveals it.

The interpretation of signs or descriptions by a character in

the story is a common idea ; it has both descriptive and dramatic value. In a simple form it is found in a passage like *Táin*<sup>1</sup> 7 ff., where Medb scrutinizes the three hosts and draws her own conclusion, the only direct speech being hers. It is somewhat more developed in such passages as *Táin*<sup>1</sup> 1111 ff., 1155 ff., 1788 ff., 2172 ff., 2326 ff., where Lóeg furnishes descriptions to Cú Chulainn ; the description may be long or short, the identification may be explicit, implicit, or wholly absent ; or a description may be given, for its own sake, of a man whose identity is already known, as at 2547 ff. It is still further developed at *Táin*<sup>1</sup> 1464 ff., where Ailill sets a watcher, the watcher describes, Ailill asks Fergus who this is approaching, and Fergus identifies. By elaborating and lengthening the descriptions and increasing the number of persons taking part in it, such a dialogue can be made an effective and substantial part of a tale. It is so in the section of the *Táin* called *Toichim na mBuiden* (*Táin*<sup>1</sup> 3097 ff., *Táin*<sup>2</sup> 5010 ff.) and in the section of BDD where Ingcel reports on Conaire's companions (ed. Knott, 635 ff.). Of these two passages, as Hennessy long since noted, the present section much reminds us. Hence it is clear that some such formula of description and identification may well have existed in MU<sup>1</sup> ; but it may well have been of a much simpler kind, with shorter and fewer descriptions and fewer persons in the dialogue. Whether MU<sup>1</sup> contained a section corresponding to this, which the redactor re-wrote as he did *Toichim na mBuiden*, or whether this section is entirely invented by the redactor on the model of the *Táin* and other tales, is a question which no comparison of vocabulary and style will decide. The former, however, seems in itself the more probable ; and since we have some ground for thinking that Cú Rúi and Medb do not belong to MU<sup>1</sup>, my conjecture is that this dialogue was originally held between the watcher in Temair and Ailill.

Several persons occurring in the earlier part of MU<sup>2</sup> are not named in this section. The passage 240 ff. may account for the omission of Cathbad and Furbaide, but not for that of Láeg, Cormac Conn-Longas, Mes-Dead, Eochu Cenngarb, the Sons of Uisnech, Fergna mac Finnchonna and Lugaid Lámderg. This failure to carry the original characters through, joined to the introduction of so many new ones, is consistent with the general artificiality of the later version ; it suggests that, in writing this

section, the writer was as much concerned with external materials (i.e. the *Táin*) as with his previous narrative.

Long as the later version was, the end was in sight at the point where the LL copy breaks off. The extent of the present section, then, seems distinctly out of proportion to its real importance. To devote so much of the tale to what is merely descriptive of the romantic and the marvellous, and does not forward the action, seems thoroughly Middle Irish.

There is thus some ground for supposing that the redactor has proceeded here as in the *Táin*, re-casting those descriptions which may have been in MU<sup>1</sup>, and extending, perhaps considerably, the range of persons described.

Which persons and descriptions have been added is naturally a very hard question. One may suspect innovation in the case of the triads, i.e. in the first four arrivals and the last; cf. especially CRR §§ 30 ff., where Conchobar's followers rally to him in groups of three. Those persons whose descriptions are specially fanciful, and therefore as like the style of the redactor as they are unlike that of the fragment of MU<sup>1</sup>, may also be suspect; although the addition of a description by the redactor obviously does not imply that MU<sup>1</sup> ignored the character. Introductions of persons from other tales, especially the *Táin*, may be expected, and scope must be accorded to the redactor's fancy in these cases as in others. That he was capable of inventing both new characters and new material about old characters is abundantly clear. Those characters and episodes which are borrowed from MU and inserted in *Táin* Fassung II b are noted by Thurneysen (Ercenn Trí mBrugaid, = Úanchenn Arritech, and Trisgatail, Heldensage 206; Úanchenn Arritech, Beitr. zur Geschichte d. deutschen Sprache u. Lit., Bd. 60, 192). (Fassung II b is at any rate later than the redaction of MU<sup>2</sup>.) That these two episodes were already in MU<sup>1</sup> may well be doubted; they are not in keeping with the MU<sup>1</sup> fragment, or indeed with the older saga style, whereas they harmonize very well with the redactor's taste and are quite within his powers of invention.

510-25. Certain features remind us of innovations made in *Táin*<sup>2</sup>. With 510 f., 523 f. (cf. 784 f.) cf. *Táin*<sup>2</sup> 5159 ff., *Tánic Mac Roth reme go túarascbáil in chétna braini díb leis . . . go aim i mboí Ailill 7 Medb 7 Fergus 7 mathi fer iHérend.* *Táin*<sup>1</sup> 3105 f. has: *Luid Mac Roth iar sin do décsain 7 do*

*frecomét in maigi; da-athrala aithirrach co hAilill 7 Medb 7 Fergus.* Two other additions in Táin<sup>2</sup>: 5162 ff., Ailill and Medb explicitly ask Mac Roth for the description, and Ailill's words are quoted; cf. 521-25; 5166, Mac Roth professes ignorance (of the identity of the Ulaid); cf. 515 ff. The latter addition is meant to distinguish more sharply the function of the describer from that of the identifier, and to make the achievement of identification more notable; the former makes the narrative more complete, and both are consistent with the redactor's manner. The whole passage is constructed as a smooth and natural introduction. It seems to be substantially the redactor's.

526-61. It is uncertain whether in MU<sup>1</sup> Conchobar accompanied the Ulaid (note on MU 1012); Cú Chulainn and Fintan certainly did so. If the earlier version described their arrival, the redactor may have grouped them together (cf. CRR §§ 30 ff., Táin<sup>1</sup> 3175 ff., Táin<sup>2</sup> 5218 ff.). The words *cuinseo corcarglan*, so strangely applied to a spear (536 f.), recall Conchobar's *coinsiu cóir corcarda* ('comely ruddy face') Táin<sup>1</sup> 3149, *cuindisiu cháem chorcarglan* Táin<sup>2</sup> 5173. As for Ferchertne, the description of him and his feats in Táin<sup>2</sup> 5450 ff. is an insertion. It is possible, even probable, that the redactor has introduced him here also, knowing him from other sagas as Conchobar's *file* (e.g. Tochmarc Ferbe 761, Irische Texte III<sup>2</sup> 518); on the other hand, it is hard to see a place for him in MU<sup>1</sup>. I have no parallel to the description *cúlhométaid 7 rl.*; the office seems curiously incongruous with the character of a *rígollam*; (cf., however, CRR § 46, where *rígfhilid* join in battle). For his various pedigrees see Táin<sup>2</sup> p. 788, note 1; these all lead back to Rudraige.

562-80, 623-40. Cf. 1 ff. above. The Tuatha Dé Danann are probably introduced by the redactor (so Thurneysen, Helden-sage 481), perhaps here from recollection of 1 ff.

581-602. These three, the two Conalls and Láegaire, are Sencha's securities (67 ff.), and may owe to this their appearance here. In Toichim na mBuiden, Conall Cernach is an addition to the later version (Táin<sup>2</sup> 5544 ff.); Láegaire Buadach occurs in both versions (Táin<sup>1</sup> 3194 ff., Táin<sup>2</sup> 5254 ff.), and Conall An-glonnach in neither. I do not know that the last is elsewhere called 'son of Íriel Glúnmár'; in CRR §§ 27 ff. Íriel Gascedach Glúnmár (also Galach Glúngel) is son of Conall Cernach. With

this triad cf. CRR § 32 *tri meic Connaid Buide meic Iliach* 1. *Lóegaire Búadach* 7 *Cairell Coscarach* 7 *Aed Anglonnach*.

603–22. In Toichim na mBuiden, Uma is mentioned in neither version, Celchair and Errge in both. Miss Power (ÉRIU ix. 123 f.) remarks that Táin<sup>2</sup> 5381 ff. changes the order of Táin<sup>1</sup> 3279 ff. so as to introduce the two latter in immediate succession; and that, in the section called Tochestol Ulad, Táin<sup>2</sup> 4814 ff. names Celchair, Errge and Uma together, and in connexion with the same places, whereas Táin<sup>1</sup> 3025 ff. separates them (speaking of Fethain and omitting Brí Errgi). It is therefore clear that these three were especially associated in the redactor's mind, and we have the better ground for supposing him to have introduced some or all of the trio, here and above.

641–57. There is no doubt that Trisgatail is the Triscoth or Driscoth of our fragment of MU<sup>1</sup>. Táin<sup>1</sup> mentions him: Mand Muresci mac Dáiri was a *trénfer tnút[h]ach amal Triscod trénfer tigi Conc[h]obair* (2168 = LU 6710, an interpolated passage). So neither the man nor his office was invented by the redactor. His name, however, has been changed in both MU<sup>2</sup> and Táin<sup>2</sup>. His appearance in Toichim na mBuiden is an insertion in Táin<sup>2</sup>, and the episode of his lifting the stone may be entirely invented by the redactor.

658–85. Much the same can be said of Úanchenn Arritech, identical with the Ercenn Trí mBrugaid inserted by the redactor in Toichim na mBuiden (see above).

686–718. The descriptions of Róimid Rígóinmit and of Blad (elsewhere Blae, Blai) Briuga, especially the latter, seem attributable to the redactor's fancy, rather than reconcilable with the style of the MU<sup>1</sup> fragment, though MU<sup>1</sup> may well have named the persons. The former seems unknown elsewhere; similar descriptions, however, are common enough in later tales.

719–83. Dubthach we know to be a character of MU<sup>1</sup>; in our fragment of the latter, however, he is called Dáeltenga, not Dáel Ulad. Nor need the redactor be held responsible for his having the Lúin of Celchair, for it is in his possession again at BDD ed. Knott 1230 ff. Sencha is also *ab origine*. For his son, and for Nem, Dall, and Dorcha, there seems no evidence either way.

784–807. Henceforward, and especially from 845, we can draw directly on the evidence of the surviving fragment of MU<sup>1</sup>,

and it is certain that large additions and changes have been made.

(a) We have already seen that the system of question (or suggestion) and response on which this passage is built up is thoroughly characteristic of the redactor.

(b) After reading the words of MU<sup>1</sup> (MU 913 ff.), *Ructa īarom hi tech 7 rl.*, it is scarcely possible to believe that MU<sup>1</sup> had any description of the preparation of this house, still less so elaborate a description as we read in MU<sup>2</sup>.

(c) *Fáenglinne* and *Gabalglinne*. At Táin<sup>1</sup> 2148 occurs the expression *is con īglinni* YBL, *is com glinni* LU 6690. Táin<sup>2</sup> 2865 f. renders this by *is fōenglinne*, a word of the redactor's, which recurs in the same sense at CRR § 23. This, as Hogan observed, cannot be separated from the name *Fáenglinne*. Nor can the latter from *Gabalglinne*. Surely both were invented by the redactor, and their patronymics suggested by *Clanna Dedad*, *Cú Rúi mac Dáiri meic Dedad*, so prominent in MU<sup>2</sup>, never mentioned in our fragment of MU<sup>1</sup> (cf. 348-61 above). (Gabhair Glinne mac Deghadh occurs in the late version of Oided Con Culainn ed. Van Hamel § 58, and Glinne mac Degaid in Derguathar Chonaill Chernaig ed. Lloyd.)

(d) We have already seen some reason to doubt the occurrence of Cú Rúi, still more that of Medb, in MU<sup>1</sup>; thus the only certainly aboriginal character who takes part here is Crom Deróil, who we know has changed his role in MU<sup>2</sup> (see above on 356-491).

807-19. Following Thurneysen (Zu ir. Hss. ii. 11), I have enumerated in the introduction to MU the innovations indicated in Gabalglinne's speech and narrated at 862 ff. The speech itself is obviously an innovation.

820-92. It seems likely, though it is not certain, that in the older tale the Ulaid held some parley with the people of Temair before seeking admittance. Thus the passage 820-44 describing the preparations for welcoming the Ulaid, the welcome, and the reply, may possibly be based on some original. Here again, however, the persons concerned are under suspicion of being foreign to MU<sup>1</sup>, and the passage is certainly in the main, perhaps wholly, the redactor's.

845-61. This is entirely the redactor's—a striking proof of his boldness in invention.

862-92. See above on 784-819. There are two significant changes: (a) the omission of Crom Deróil (917 ff.); (b) the apparent substitution of Bricriu (875, 884, 892) for Dubthach (928, 946) in the same unpleasant role; cf. above on 277-345. The last passage in the MU<sup>2</sup> fragment to which a passage in the MU<sup>1</sup> fragment answers is apparently Bricriu's speech (883 ff.), which seems to correspond to Dubthach's (946 ff.).

The omission of characters mentioned after that point in the MU<sup>1</sup> fragment (e.g. Fer Caille and Lopan) may be naturally accounted for by the premature ending of the text of MU<sup>2</sup>. For the omission of Reordae Drúth, Nia Natrebuin Chró, Dub and Rodub, another explanation must be suggested. If MU<sup>1</sup> had, in fact, a section in which a watcher in Temair described the approach of the Ulaid, the dispute with which the MU<sup>1</sup> fragment opens must have involved a shifting of the scene from Temair to the Ulaid, and then back to Temair. To excise all description of events among the Ulaid at this point would enable the redactor to keep the action in Temair, with very much better dramatic and artistic effect; an improvement which we know he was very well able to conceive and execute.

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